The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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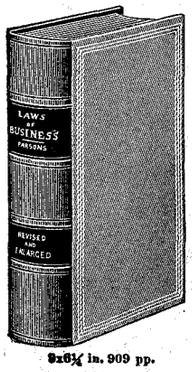

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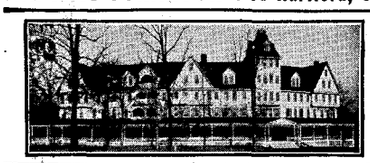

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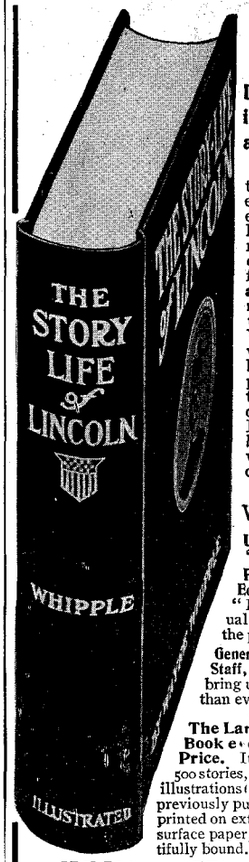

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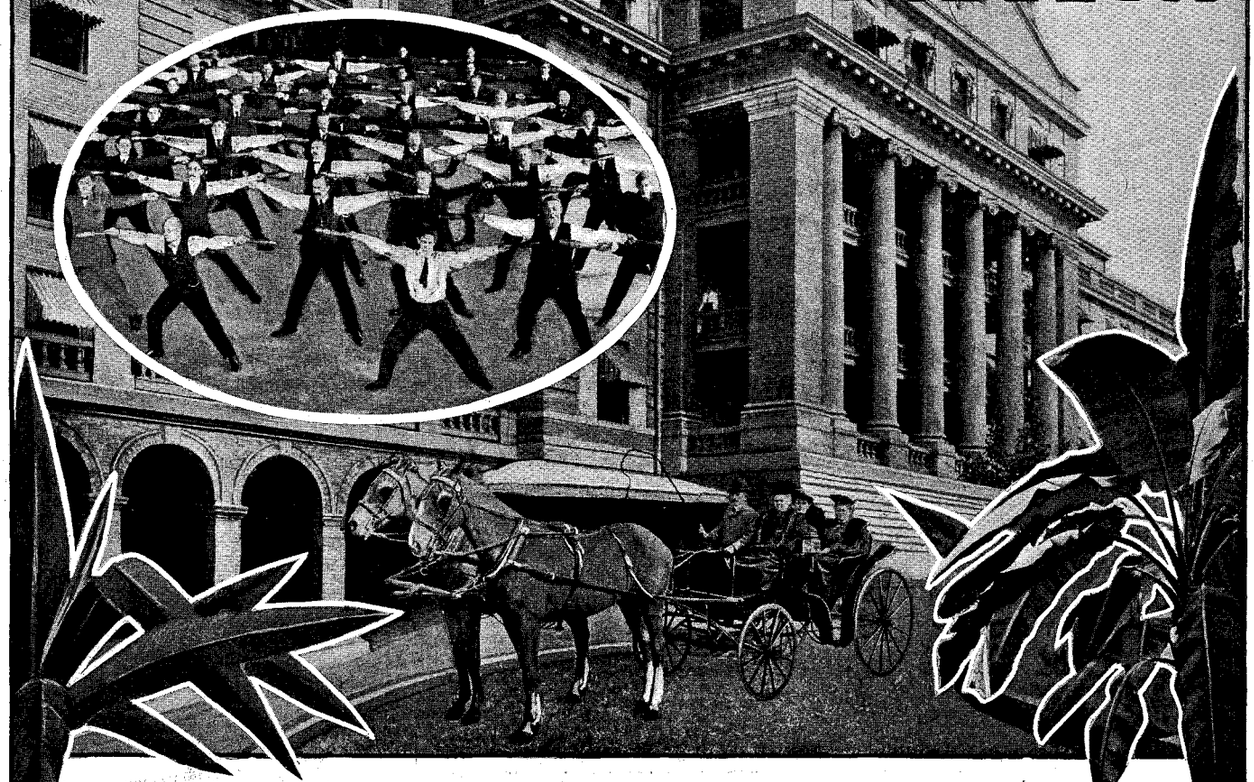

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VOL. XXXVII., NO. 11 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 960

TOPICS OF THE DAY

BRYAN'S CLAIM TO BE THE HEIR OF ROOSEVELT

MR. BRYAN "seems inclined to turn the election into a sort of Druce case," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), judging from the Nebraskan's frequent declarations that he is President Roosevelt's political heir. The Democratic candidate "probably can not get the Bennett will out of his mind," suggests another Republican editor, who adds that "the important difference between that bequest and the Roosevelt estate is that in the case of the Presidency the maker of the will is still alive and protesting that he does not want to leave his property to Mr. Bryan." In his speech at Salem, Ill., Mr. Bryan said:

"There are certain things that come naturally by descent, and reforms come by descent. You can not convey a reform by will. The President has tried to bequeath certain reforms to the Republican candidate, but I am the next of blood in the reform business, and they come to me. In fact, I think I could make it stronger than that. If a man dies and leaves no children the property goes back to his parents, and so far as reforms are concerned the Republican party has died without heirs, and the reforms go back to the one from whom the Republican party got the reforms. So I think I have a right to expect a good many Republican votes this year."

Some of the Taft supporters are alarmed at the havoc that may be made in the Republican ranks if this allegation is allowed to go unanswered. The New York *Times* (Ind.), which is supporting Taft, almost entreats the President to come out of his seclusion and foil Mr. Bryan's attempt to make off with the birthright. It declares:

"This is a matter that deeply concerns Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. If Mr. Bryan can persuade the Roosevelt Republicans of the West that he is 'the next of blood in the reform business,' if he can convince them, or any considerable portion of them, that they must look to him for a stern continuance of the Roosevelt policies, he will be elected President, and all of Mr. Taft's high qualities will not save him from a miserable defeat."

Most of the Democratic papers are silent on this topic, but the New York *World* (Dem.), which is supporting Bryan, warns him publicly that if he tries to creep into the Taft cradle he will catch the parental slipper. To quote:

"We note with grief that Mr. Bryan continues his misguided efforts to turn the White House into a foundling asylum. He is still bent on inheriting the Presidency from Mr. Roosevelt. He still prefers, politically, being one of the 'Sons of Somebodies' to being a self-made President.

"Alas! he is doomed to bitter disillusionment. That Presidential parent, whom he cherishes with such filial reverence, but grins and bides his time. He knows full well that for the leader of the Opposition to attack the party in power, while identifying himself with its President in office, is like shooting at a target without a bull's-eye. He knows the futility of denouncing the Republicans' extravagance while indorsing their Presidential spendthrift; of inveighing against Republican campaign funds while indorsing 'a practical man'; of excoriating Republican militarism while indorsing the great American militarist.

"Mr. Roosevelt knows, too, the fatuity of any attempts on his political paternity. He knows that when the psychological moment arrives one breath from him will settle indisputably which of the claimants is the anointed heir and which the changeling. He remembers two years ago Mr. Hearst's attempts to pose as his political progeny, and he remembers how easy it was to do what he did then to Mr. Hearst.

"And so, knowing these things and many more besides, with tender patience the Little Father watches Mr. Bryan trying to crawl into Mr. Taft's cradle, and waits and waits till Mr. Bryan has both feet off the ground—and then the cruel slipper falls!

"It is a piteous picture, but the sooner Mr. Bryan foresees it clearly the sooner he can prevent its painful consummation."

A picturesque writer of the New York *Sun's* editorial corps, who evidently feels about equal hostility to both Bryan and Roosevelt, has a feeling of unholy joy as he tries to imagine what the Nebraskan would do with his claims if the President himself should enter the arena. We read:

"If whim or sense of duty should impel Mr. Roosevelt to plunge into the campaign, to animate Mr. Taft's sedate and jovial canvass, to feed the appetite for red-hot stuff that will soon display its fervor beyond the Alleghanies, to rumple things and throw a shriek into the proceedings, what then will Mr. Bryan do? What will Mr. Bryan have to say? Mr. Bryan and his policies will cut no figure alongside of Mr. Roosevelt and his policies. Mr. Bryan has already embraced the Roosevelt ideas as his own. He has claimed precedence in some cases, but that doesn't matter. The things Mr. Roosevelt wants to do he says he wants also. Suppose Mr. Roosevelt has appropriated his sheet-iron thunder, he has made it all his own, and the West looks to him as its author and inventor. If Mr. Roosevelt sets out upon a raging tour, to prod class prejudice, array the poor against the rich, declaim of predatory wealth, and picture the ill-gotten millions that belong of right to the loafer and the drone, what can Mr. Bryan answer? He has paid deference to Mr. Roosevelt's finest ecstasies, approved his most tempestuous appeals, and lauded all his purposes. What can he do but find a seat well to the rear and applaud with the rest of the audience?

"Nobody will listen to Mr. Bryan when the greater tribune begins to roar. The latter may have borrowed all his parables, but he is identified with them as Mr. Bryan never was. He has kept the country in a turmoil, destroyed confidence, smashed business, dislocated society, and set men by the ears as Mr. Bryan never did and never will, hard as he may try; and in the eyes of the multitude

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he is the prophet of disorder, the arch-enemy of peace, the inspiration of an agitation he can not and does not care to gage. When he takes up the storm all lesser petrels fold their wings.

"Mr. Bryan can deny nothing. He has already certified it all. He may assail and gibe the amiable Taft, and the multitudes will listen with all their yawning ears; but what will he, what can he

"SALOME."
—Kemble in *Harper's Weekly*.

say when the explosive and rambunctious Roosevelt bounds into the ring with eyes aflame and gnashing teeth and a vocabulary at once strident and immeasurable? Who has tortured the corporations, who has paralyzed the railroads, who has held up predatory wealth to execration, who has done everything but spot and prosecute a criminal? He had the will, he had the power; and the vast wrack of shattered industries and the dark bank of frightened capital still lowering upon our horizon testifies to his malign efficiency.

"Will he burst the ignominious bonds that now confine him and plunge into the fray? Will he emerge from the pleasant autumn boskage of Sagamore Hill and shower upon the reluctant Taft that 'support' he does not want? That is a secret held by the now impenetrable future. But if he does, if, chafing under the unwonted and inglorious ease of his vacation, abandoned to his own devices by the politicians, the bosses, and the associations, he comes boiling down the stage with eye dishevelled and hair in fine frenzy roiling, what then will Bryan do?

"The Peerless One should think of this."

MR. TAFT'S DEFENSE OF HIS LABOR RECORD

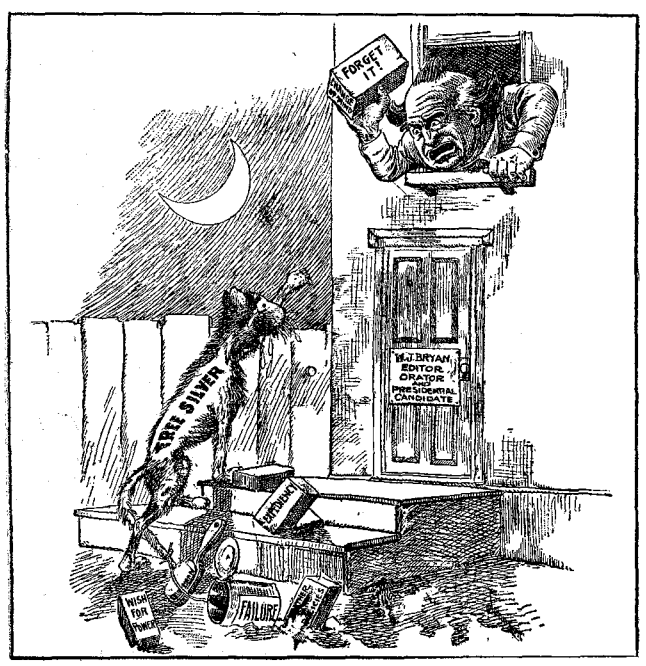
WHEN the votes are cast in November special interest will attach to the returns from the industrial centers, which will show how much influence Mr. Gompers and his friends have with the "labor vote." The Democratic press are telling the workingman that Mr. Taft, Mr. Sherman, Speaker Cannon, and the other Republican leaders are personally hostile or indifferent to labor, but that Mr. Bryan is the workingman's friend. The Republican papers, while denying all this, lay particular stress on the idea that Mr. Taft's election will mean better times, reemployment, and higher wages, while Mr. Bryan's election will close the mills and bring poverty and distress. Which argument will prevail it will be interesting to see. New York has 857,000 wage-earners, Pennsylvania has 750,000, Massachusetts has 500,000, Illinois has 380,000, Ohio has 360,000, New Jersey has 265,000, and several other important States have over 100,000 each, and while these are not all voters, enough of them have the ballot to turn the balance in a close election.

The accusation against Mr. Taft is that while on the bench he used the power of injunction against labor on several occasions, and his foes have been spreading a report that he once remarked that "a dollar a day is enough for any man." In his speech at Columbus he says in reply:

"Now I come to the question of injunction. In the first place, I understand that my own personal attitude toward labor has been represented as a man who thinks and says that a dollar a day is enough for any man. Well, there is one short way of meeting that statement, and that is that it is a lie! I never said so, and I don't think it argues intelligence in any man who believes that statement, for what under heaven would induce me or any one else to say so?

"In the second place, they say I am 'the father of injunction in labor cases.' I have issued injunctions in labor cases, there is no doubt about that, and I have done it because the rights of the plaintiff entitled him to an injunction, and when I am on the bench and enforcing the law I enforce it, and I do not make any apologies for it. It has been my lot to sit in labor cases, to sit in antitrust cases. When I am a judge on the bench, in so far as I can I decide cases according to the law and the facts, no matter whom it hurts.

"It has been my lot to lay down the rules with respect to the rights of labor in two or three cases, and I refer to those cases as



SHOO!
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *Press*.

KICKING HIS OLD FRIEND'S PET.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?

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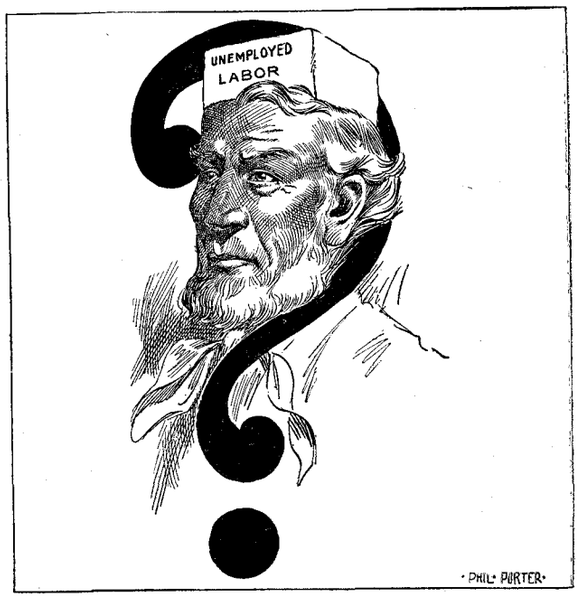
A REAL AERONAUT.

"Higher still, and higher
From the earth thou springest
——thou scorner of the ground."
—B. S. in the Columbia *State*.



THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

It haunts the G. O. P.
—Porter in the Nashville *American*.

WHERE CAMPAIGN ORATORY FAILS.

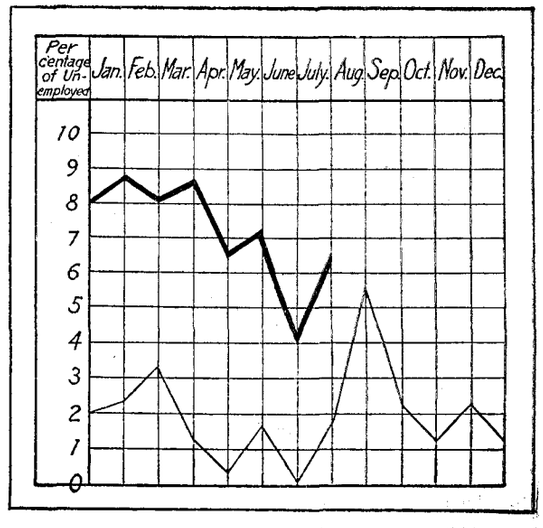
a full statement of what I believe the rights of labor to be with reference to its employment. Labor has the right to unite in organizations for the purpose of looking after the united interest of labor in its controversy with capital, because if it did not unite and was not permitted to unite then it would lie helpless. Laborers have the right not only to unite but to contribute funds, which in times when they wish to leave the employ of their employer, when they did not like his terms, may support their fellow members. They have the right to appoint officers who shall control their action if they choose. They have the right to invite all other laborers to unite with them in their controversy, and to withdraw if they choose from association with their employer; but they have not the right to injure their employers' property, they have not the right by what is called a 'secondary boycott' to invite a third person into the controversy who wishes to keep out, by threatening a boycott with him unless he assists them in the fight. In this fight between the employer and the employee, or the united employees, they must fight it out between themselves, and they must not involve the rest of the community in it by a system of duress. This law, I believe, is a fair law, and, being a fair law, when I was on the bench I attempted to enforce it. . . . . .

"Now, gentlemen, this theory that if you weaken the courts by taking away the power of injunction in certain cases you are going to help the workingman is utterly unfounded. The person who is going to take advantage of the weakened power of the courts is the man who has wealth enough to enable him to employ astute lawyers to know what the technicalities are that he can take advantage of and know the weakness in the armor of the court that he can pierce, to know when he can escape the object of the law in the punishment of the really guilty person. It is expedition that helps the poor man, because he can not afford to have his case delayed."

Some indication of the feeling of the leaders of labor may be seen in the September issue of *The American Federationist* (Washington), of which Mr. Gompers is editor. It is filled from cover to cover with communications from officers of the unions of the metal trades, the iron, steel, and tin workers, hotel employees, painters, decorators, and paper-hangers, coast seamen, musicians, blacksmiths, molders, textile workers, boiler-makers, meat-cutters, paper-makers, potters, dredgers, and many other trades, all opposing the Republican ticket, either directly or by implication. John Mitchell leads off with a letter urging his followers "to reward labor's friends and rebuke its foes." L. R. Thomas, secretary of the Metal Trades Federation of North America, makes this interesting report:

"Since the conventions of the two great political organizations have passed into history, and each party has declared its attitude toward organized labor's appeal for a 'square deal,' the writer has endeavored to ascertain the feelings and sentiments of the rank and file of the various unions composing the American Federation of Labor as to the position taken by the president of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council in recommending the labor plank of the Democratic platform to the favorable consideration of the workers.

"My inquiries have been made in the shop and the factory, among the busy workers, at the lathe and bench, in the foundry, and at the furnace, among workingmen who have been lifelong supporters of the Republican party, men whose affiliation with the iron industry has impregnated them with the doctrine of the



STATE OF EMPLOYMENT LAST YEAR AND THIS YEAR.

This chart, from *The American Federationist*, shows the percentage of unemployed members of trade-unions at the close of each month, through July, 1908. The heavy line indicates the percentage for 1908, and the light line for 1907.

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protective tariff, and who have loyally supported the party in the past, and to whose votes the Republican party owes its triumphs. I have found a deep feeling of resentment at the treatment accorded Labor's representatives by the Republican party in the Chicago Convention. In every instance the attitude of President Gompers and his colleagues is commended and all declare that a rebuke will be administered to the Republican party in November that will be remembered for all time to come.

"That it might not be charged that this article is the effusion of an enthusiastic Democratic partizan who sees only what pleases his eyes, or hears only what is pleasant to his ears, the writer would say that since casting his first vote for James A. Garfield he has loyally supported the Republican party in every national campaign and it is with reluctance that he now severs his connection with it; but, in common with the great body of organized labor of which he is a part, he feels keenly the slighting, contemptuous treatment accorded a worthy class of citizens by the party which, under Abraham Lincoln, was the party of the opprest and lowly."

P. J. McArdle, president of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, gives in the following paragraphs the argument that runs through most of the labor-leaders' letters:

"Congress was overwhelmingly in the control of the Republican party, and its will and sentiments were voiced by Republican leaders; Congress adjourned, and its arrogant, defiant attitude toward labor was only equaled by its subserviency to labor's enemies. . . . . .

"In order to be entirely consistent with its record made during the last session of Congress, the Republican party named candidates with records particularly nauseating to organized labor.

"Its standard-bearer's chief claim to attention seems to have been his connection with the injunction in labor disputes. It is his paternal relation to the latter that makes him particularly obnoxious to men of toil.

"His running mate being one of the 'Big Five' in the last House of Congress who were directly responsible for the failure of the remedial legislation demanded by labor, is particularly well fitted to fill out a ticket against which every workingman can conscientiously cast his ballot. . . . . .

"In contrast to this we find the Republican party's chief opponent conceding the essence of all that labor contended for so far as the platform is concerned, and openly avowing its intention of enacting labor's demands into law if placed in the position to do so.

"The lines are clearly drawn, and the issues—*real live issues*—brought face to face with the workers of our country. Every workingman is called upon for action as he never was before. The responsibility is his and he can not shirk it.

"He must rebuke labor's enemies or indorse them in their open hostile opposition to his interests.

"His future is in his own hands. He must act as his own savior or his own executioner. No one can, *nor will any one attempt to deliver his vote* to any candidate or any party. They will only bring to him the *facts*. Let him think well, then act as his conscience dictates, with a full understanding of what it portends for his future."

VERMONT AS A WEATHER-COCK

THE rule has obtained in past Presidential years that when Vermont shows a Republican plurality of over 25,000 in her State elections in September, the country is sure to see a national Republican victory later on. This has been a political axiom since the days of Hayes and Tilden, and thus the recent plurality of 29,000 in the Green-Mountain State has furnished the first tangible material for political forecasters to work upon. The Republican papers have taken the key-note, one might say, from the Vermont weather-cock, and are crowing away at a strenuous rate, while the Democratic press, impatient with such rural pastimes as the casting of straws into the wind, and with a modern distrust of weather forecasters, are busy pointing out the shrinkage in the Vermont Republican returns since 1904 as an ominous sign.

The comment of the press from both sides is optimistic and to the point. The Vermont results are a "substantial assurance of Judge Taft's election," declares the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) argues that "there is not much comfort in the Vermont returns for those who have been scanning the heavens for signs of a reaction toward Bryanism." To quote *The Tribune* further:

"The plurality of the Republican ticket at Tuesday's State election—29,376—was well up to the average figure for successful Republican years. It exceeded the pluralities of 1880 and 1888 and fell only 2,000 below the pluralities of 1900 and 1904. The 1896 plurality was, of course, abnormal, owing to the wide-spread revolt within the Democratic party in the East against the free-silver-coinage heresies of the 1896 platform. The State election may therefore be safely taken to show that popular interest in the

"THE PEOPLE ARE IN THE SADDLE."—TAFT.
—From the Denver *Times*.

"SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?"
"Surely the people shall rule, surely the people have ruled, surely the people do rule, no party rules."—James S. Sherman, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, in letter of acceptance.
—Porter in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.

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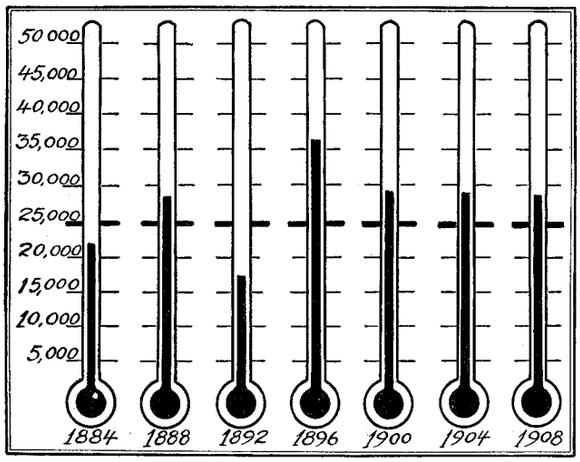
political campaign is perhaps not quite so active as it was in 1900 and 1904, but that there has been no change of consequence since 1904 in the general voting strength of the two great parties.

"The vote of Vermont has been taken for many years past as a fair measure of the drift of public feeling, because the State's population is practically stationary, firmly fixt in its ideas, and little disturbed by temporary and accidental fluctuations of sentiment. The same general conditions prevail at each election, and in proportion as a Republican national ticket has excited enthusiasm and enlisted support throughout the country it has brought a few extra thousands of Vermont Republicans to the polls at the September election. As an index of the general strength of the party Vermont's preliminary vote has never failed; for in the two campaigns since 1880 in which the Republican national ticket lost, the September plurality fell below 25,000—to 23,704 in 1884 and to 19,702 in 1892—and in the five campaigns in which the Republican national ticket won, the plurality was above 25,000, ranging from 26,603 in 1880 to 38,391 in 1896. The average plurality for the five winning years was a little over 30,000; so that Tuesday's vote, on Vermont's record as a forerunner of national purposes, indicates a substantial Republican victory in the nation next November."



VERMONT'S RECORD.

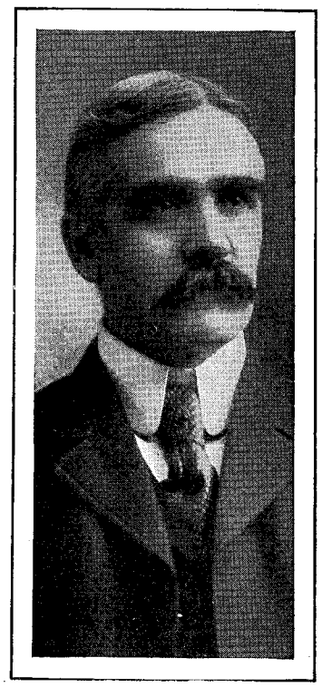
This diagram, based upon a dispatch from Montpelier, shows the size of the Republican majorities in the September elections in Presidential years. In 1884 and 1892, when the majorities fell below 25,000, the Democrats won the Presidency. In 1876, when the national election was in doubt, the Vermont majority in September was 23,735.

The New York *Globe* (Rep.), basing its opinion upon the Vermont returns, predicts "a victory almost equaling in magnitude that of President Roosevelt's in 1904," and argues further that the State has sounded the first definite note of industrial confidence. It continues thus:

"Fearful and timid, altho the overwhelming evidence was that there was nothing to fear, the managers of industry and the promoters of enterprise have had a disposition to say: 'Let's wait until after the election. Doubtless everything will be all right, but why take even the slightest chance?' Thus the umbrage of the approaching election has fallen across a recovery that began in July and has somewhat stayed its progress. Vermont in effect says to the doubters: 'Go ahead; you can count on the country doing the wise thing in November. If you defer action until after the election you will probably find that those who were courageous are in possession of your customers.' A little State, and little potent in the Electoral College, it is the good fortune of Vermont to be able to fly the signal of hope in September, and most gleefully she has done it. She has pulled a rope and jingled a bell that peremptorily says to the motormen of business, 'Go ahead.' During the next two months a good many persons are to get their jobs back because the September plurality in Vermont is well above 25,000 instead of below it. Vermont has done something for her own larders, but even more conspicuously for the larders of those that she does not number among her citizens."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), however, is not quite so confident of the old auguries, and proceeds to take up the cudgels against a dangerous "overconfidence":

"The Republicans are reminded by the result that they have no easy task before them. The country Republican vote is evidently apathetic to a degree. The day was pleasant, but the returns from the towns, as against the cities, showed Republican losses from four years ago, while the Democrats were holding their own fairly well. The Republican rank and file is apparently not enthusing over the party's present position and leadership as in recent Presidential elections. Yet some of the best speakers on the Republican stump were put into the State, while the national Democratic management gave practically no attention to the election there."



VERMONT'S NEW GOVERNOR.

George H. Prouty, whose majority of 29,000 has heartened his fellow Republicans all over the country.

The New York *World* (Dem.) refuses absolutely to accept the Vermont tradition and classes such "superstitions" with other dead political paraphernalia. To quote:

"We have never been greatly imprest by the superstition that Vermont is a political barometer. It may measure the enthusiasm or apathy of a large element of the New-England voters, but the New-England voters do not decide Presidential contests. For example, in the September election of 1896 the Vermont Democrats polled only 14,855 votes. In the September election of 1900 they polled 17,129. Judged by Vermont Mr. Bryan should have been a stronger candidate in 1900 than in 1896, yet he was weaker and the majority against him was larger.

"In the September election of 1904 the Vermont Democrats polled nearly as many votes as in 1900, but Judge Parker was worse beaten than Greeley. Even in respect to the Independence League, the 1,200 votes of the Hearst candidate Tuesday in Vermont are

THE FIRST BOLT.

—Johnson in the Philadelphia *Press*.

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no index of what the Hearst ticket may do next November in the States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and California."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), likewise, registers its vote with the doubting Thomases thus:

"Vermont is not one of the States in which Democratic gains are looked for; but if the Republican vote in the country remains stationary this year or slightly falls off, as it did in Vermont yesterday, and the Democrats should gain only the vote that should come to them by natural accretion over the figure reached eight years ago, Democratic success would be assured. The united Democracy looks for very much more than an increase of its vote by natural accretions, and its confidence is justified. Something more than a stationary Republican vote in rock-ribbed Vermont would have been required to bring any comfort to the party of the plutocrats and trusts."

MR. CLEVELAND'S GOOD WORD FOR TAFT

WHILE the Republican press are jubilant over Mr. Cleveland's posthumous indorsement of Mr. Taft in the political paper which the ex-President prepared shortly before his death, and which was recently published by the New York *Times*, the Democratic papers are observing a studied indifference. What little comment there is from this latter source, in fact, deals almost entirely with the general note of optimism which Mr. Cleveland sounds as the key-note of his remarks. The paragraphs from Mr. Cleveland's paper which have caused such extended comment read as follows:

"When it became apparent that Mr. Taft would be the nominee of his party, that Mr. Hearst and his party would make a clean-cut effort for emplacement as a national factor and not endeavor to gain any immediate advantage for themselves by any such process as fusion, in fact would seek to destroy Bryanism, or rather Mr. Bryan's hold on the Democratic party, not by forcing the hold to relax, but by lessening that which he had to hold, conjecture as to the result in the November conclusions could be of but one sort among sensible men. With the several other parties disorganizing, redeveloping, and pro-creating, the Republican party is certain, tho with a considerably lessened strength, to move on to a safe victory sustained by the popular support of reforms which should not redound to its glory solely, those reforms having been the work of decent men of all parties. . . . . .

"Personally and officially I have had the opportunity of knowing many things concerning Mr. Taft that were not a matter of general knowledge, and with a keen interest I have watched his large share in the conduct of our national affairs in very recent years. His excellence as a Federal judge in Cincinnati is something not to be underestimated or overemphasized, for should he come to the Presidential chair the qualities which made him a judge of high ability, which I know him to have been, will be the most needful to him as President of the United States. His high ideals of honesty and of relative justice, his great capacity for severe labor, and his humorous wisdom in the face of the serious problem are attributes equally valuable and commendatory to a people seeking him in whom they may repose the trust of their collective interests while they turn their increased attention to their pressing individual demands."

The chief point raised by this outspoken declaration is the question whether it will lead those Democrats who were brought up in Mr. Cleveland's political school to vote the Republican ticket. "This is a call which must impress the old Cleveland Democrats as no other call of the campaign will impress them," says the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.); and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) commenting more at length, remarks:

"How can any Cleveland Democrat be in doubt as to his duty in the Presidential campaign? Can a Democrat who reveres the memory of Cleveland, who put trust in the wisdom of that statesman during his life, and now, after his death, turns for guidance to his words of sage counsel, hesitate between Mr. Taft, whose standards of conscience and public morality are so nearly identical with those of Mr. Cleveland, and the candidate of the broken and disorganized Democracy, Mr. Bryan, whose devious trail through our politics can be followed only by those exceedingly supple of conviction and skilled in turning the sharpest of corners? Mr. Cleveland's own position in the campaign, which he lived to see begun but not fought out, was stated with all-sufficient clearness in his article. His admiration for the character of Mr. Taft, the confidence he exprest in his uprightness and his faithfulness to public duty, and his prediction that the country would not fail to elect him to the Presidency, followed by his allusions to Bryanism as the destructive force that had left of the Democratic party only its 'decaying fragments,' leave no possible room for doubt in any mind as to where Mr. Cleveland stood in the campaign that was just opening as the finger of death touched him."

The Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.), declaring "this view from the grave" to be an "almost miraculous aid to the Republicans," thinks it "easy to imagine that if the Democratic party-leaders had suspected the existence of any such document as that printed in *The Times* their attitude toward Mr. Cleveland's memory would have been very different from what it was." We read further:

"The Democrats, of course, must meet this attack from Mr. Cleveland just as if he was alive and on the stump. We may as well make up our minds to see the party newspapers and speakers attack and combat his propositions and suggestions. It is inevitable that some of them will attack Mr. Cleveland himself with little less vindictiveness than that of which he was the object in 1896 and 1900. We sincerely hope there will be as little of this as possible.

"In considering the whole subject it must be kept in mind that Mr. Cleveland, great and straight man as he was, was human. He never liked Mr. Bryan, and to this day we believe it never has been determined whether he ever voted for Mr. Bryan. Aside from this, the innumerable slanders and denunciations showered upon him by Mr. Bryan's friends and supporters must have rankled in his mind and memory. We do not believe he ever did or said anything not approved by his conscience and his judgment; but the very strongest of us are likely to have our judgments warped by our prejudices and our anger. Apparently Mr. Cleveland had determined, in the series of articles he began, to throw all the weight of his name, his influence, and his intellect in favor of Mr. Taft and to strike Mr. Bryan a body blow. It is a question whether this utterance of his coming from the grave will not be more effective than it would have been from a living man. But the Democrats must meet it and doubtless will. Our hope is that in parrying and striking back they will, as far as possible, direct their strokes at the living and spare the memory of the honored dead."

BRITAIN'S RAID ON FOREIGN PATENTEES

WHILE our papers are remarking interestedly upon England's new patent law and its cleverness as a protectionist measure, they seem unwilling to predict, to any extent, the effect of the measure upon American inventors and manufacturers. The new law provides that foreign patents may hereafter be declared void in the United Kingdom after a reasonable interval unless the patented article is manufactured and the patented process is operated in that country. The Hartford *Times* thinks that the United States will take retaliatory measures immediately, and believes it "safe to say that the next Congress will not finally adjourn without legislating on the subject," and the Knoxville *Sentinel* is firmly convinced that the greatest burden of the English legislation will fall upon America and Germany, "the two chief centers of invention and manufacture of novelties." The venture, however, regardless of the resentment it is stirring up in other countries, seems to be accomplishing its purpose in England. According to the Boston *Herald*, Sir Alfred Jones, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, estimates that the new law "has already secured the investment of $125,000,000 of foreign capital, and that the future

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possibilities are much greater." The New York *Sun*, after reviewing the events which led up to the new law, proceeds thus:

"The effect of the sudden investment of such a large capital in the industries of the United Kingdom is obvious. It will go a great way toward solving, temporarily at least, the problem of the unemployed, and its effects on all lines of industry and commerce will soon be apparent. Germany, America, and France will be specially affected by the operation of the new law and probably in the order indicated. Viewed economically, it is a measure of protection to British manufacturers and to British workmen which may mark the entering wedge of protection in still more undisguised form should the results anticipated from the new law be realized.

"From the point of view of industrial England, the new reform has not come a day too soon. While many merchants and others assert, for instance, that there is nothing to complain of in the present character of Great Britain's trade and that it still justifies the principle of free trade, others point out that Germany in many lines is supplying English markets with fully manufactured goods, whereas England, which once claimed to be the workshop of the world, sends to Germany chiefly raw products, such as coal and half-manufactured goods. In fact, it is clear to any one conversant with discussion in British journals, the last year especially, that the new law was aimed primarily at Germany."

The New York *Tribune*, agreeing with *The Sun* that "this law is a most pronounced and unequivocal protectionist measure," stops to draw a parallel with the American copyright laws. To quote:

"It will be remembered that almost precisely this issue was long to the fore in connection with international copyright on books. The United States down to a late date suffered the reproach of being a 'pirate' nation because it would not grant copyright on foreign books, but permitted the works of foreign authors to be stolen at will by American publishers, and even now we require foreign works to be actually printed in this country if they are to enjoy copyright protection.

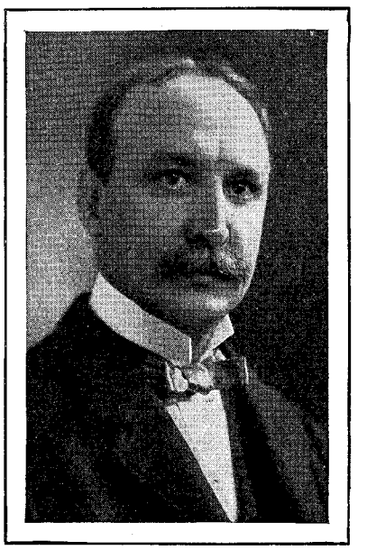
"This, indeed, suggests a very close likeness between the new British patent law and our own foreign copyright law. Great Britain seems to be applying to all manufactured articles and processes the rule which we have been and are applying to books—namely, that they must be actually produced in the country in which they are to have property-right protection. That consideration may logically restrain Americans from condemning the British patent law. It surely should equally restrain Britons from condemning our copyright law, and might appropriately move them to withdraw some of the harsh things which have been said about it."

The International Congress for the Protection of Industrial Property, which recently met at Stockholm, discust the British act with the idea of securing concerted action by the nations belonging to the International Patent Union, and to resent the British exclusion. The Boston *Advertiser*, discussing the same phase of the matter, says:

"As a result of the recent convention at Stockholm, it is stated that several changes advocated by different countries will be presented to the official Congress at Washington next spring, at which the delegates will have full power from their respective governments to enter into international agreements. The opinion is voiced that the American laws, especially those relative to patents on inventions, seem more satisfactory and far-reaching than those of any other country, and doubtless the other countries will modify their laws so as to conform to the American regulations. All these efforts are likely to bring about a wide-spread commercial demand for an international agreement, so that all the important civilized nations might have practically the same code of patent laws. Manifestly that would be the fair and right way to settle the present irreconcilable differences."

PROSPERITY AND THE RAILROADS

IT is contended by Mr. W. R. Taylor, vice-president of the Reading Railroad Company, in a pamphlet, that the tremendous prosperity of the five years ending in 1907 was largely due to the enormous sums spent by the railroads in construction and equipment; and as the railroads have stopt this expenditure, he doubts if prosperity will return on the same grand scale until some other industry comes forward to duplicate this lavish outflow of money. Thus far no industry has shown a disposition to rival the railroads' performance. In the five years ending June 30, 1907, the railroads spent no less than $2,498,591,815 in construction and equipment, as compared with $1,572,631,233 spent for the same purposes in the ten years preceding—$1,000,000,000 more in half the time. This, as Mr. Taylor points out, was "over and above their ordinary operating expenditures, and over and above the extraordinary operating expenditures that attended the enormous operations of those years." The gross earnings of the roads grew by leaps and bounds during these five years, but the writer regards the extraordinary earnings as due to the roads' extraordinary expenditure. When the expenditure stopt, the earnings stopt. The remarkable growth in earnings appears in this table:



MR. W. R. TAYLOR,

Who attributes the recent era of prosperity to the extraordinary expenditures of the railroads, which have now ceased.

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Increase over Previous Year.
1903	$1,908,857,826	$188,042,926
1904	1,977,678,713	68,780,887
1905	2,112,197,770	134,559,057
1906	2,346,640,286	234,442,516
1907	2,602,757,503	256,117,217

How these lucrative earnings were caused by the railroads' own expenditures Mr. Taylor sketches as follows:

"The extent to which the extraordinary expenditures made by the railroad companies for construction and equipment for the past five years ended June 30, 1907, influenced or created the increase in their own gross earnings during the same period, it is impossible to exactly demonstrate; but there can be no question that the traffic which resulted from the activity of the great industrial establishments along the lines of the railroad companies east of the Mississippi River, at least, which was produced by the orders given to them by the railroad companies for construction material and for equipment, that represented the principal part of those expenditures of $2,498,591,815, added enormously to the receipts of the railroad companies and kept in use the thousands of cars that are now idle and that are a consequent burden upon the railroad companies.

"While it is undoubtedly true that these great industrial establishments from which the railroad companies obtained so much traffic which swelled their own gross earnings were not occupied solely with the work given to them by the railroad companies, yet, apart from the work which was paid for directly by the railroad companies, the expenditure of such a large sum of money must have greatly stimulated all other business enterprises either collateral to the railroads or which derived their support from the people among whom the money was distributed; and it was a self-evident fact that the suspension or completion of the work upon their own construction and the completion or withdrawal by the railroad companies of their own orders for equipment during the latter end of 1907 was immediately followed by a reduction of work at those establishments and a consequent decline of gross earnings by the railroad companies."

If all these expenditures had been made out of earnings, Mr. Taylor remarks, the situation would not be so bad, but it appears from *Poors Manual* that during these five years of great expense the liabilities and stocks of the railroads were increased by the sum of $4,264,698,905—or one-fourth of all the stocks and liabilities

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that they are now carrying. Thus the railroads are now saddled with a greatly increased burden of interest charges and dividends, beside the expense of keeping up and operating the new construction and equipment. Under these circumstances it can hardly be expected that the railroads will indulge very soon in another such era of expenditure as they have carried on during these five years of prosperity.

"Therefore," says Mr. Taylor, "some other business interests will have to take the place of the railroad companies in the expenditure of vast sums of money, to produce the same condition of business activity."

THE HISGEN CAMPAIGN

NOTWITHSTANDING the apathetic attitude of the press toward the formal notification of Mr. Hisgen, the Independence-party candidate for President, Mr. Hearst's newspapers are giving the occasion due comment and are pointing out much of political interest in Mr. Hisgen's speech of acceptance. The former Standard-Oil fighter emphasized his belief in all the issues assumed by the new party, but stood forth most prominently for direct primary laws, the initiative and referendum, the recall, and the doing away with overcapitalization of corporations. He takes Mr. Bryan's "Shall the people rule?" and forces it into the command "The people shall rule," and makes a ringing appeal for public ownership of telegraphs and public control of railways. The New York *American* reviews the speech in the following characteristic manner:

"Mr. Hisgen believes that government is business, and that it is a business in which the people should play some part other than holding watered stock.

"The key-note he has sounded is not pitched to waken a responsive chord in every organ of licensed privilege and protected interest; but it does sound true and clear above the clamor and trumpeting of quadrennial candidates and the shouting of barkers for the always-open-confidence game of organized and legalized graft.

"'Economical and prudent administration,' said Mr. Hisgen to an enthusiastic audience, 'is a matter that was necessarily avoided in the Republican platform, and barely considered worth mentioning by the Democrats.

"'Extravagant appropriations, due largely to a horde of unnecessary officials and log-rolling legislation for purely political purposes, mean higher taxes; and all taxes, whether direct or indirect, as our platform declares, come out of the pockets of the people, and necessarily add to the ever-increasing cost of living.'

"This is forthright talk. It comes from a man who has made his own business successful in a fight against the strongest and evilest of criminal corporations, and who will make the same fight for the people that he has made for himself.

"There is no concealment, no reservation, no verbal artifice in any utterance of Mr. Hisgen.

"He binds himself to carry out the provisions of the Independence platform, with its firm declaration against the overcapitalization that lately turned prosperity into panic; with its honest demand for jury trial in injunction cases; with its forcible utterance in favor of political housecleaning by means of direct primaries and the initiative and referendum; with its plain and business-like dealing with every question now at issue between the people and the united parties that fight together under the flag of the people's despoilers.

"There is in his address no cant about the 'omissions of a platform,' which may mean anything under the sun; no vacuous phrases which seem to imply much, but which mean nothing."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOT a notification committee has yet met with a rebuff.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ALL political prophets see the promised land, but they don't guarantee entrance.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT can not be denied that within the last twelvemonth the Republican Administration has minimized the peril to public health that is incident to handling currency.—*Columbia State.*

"WE smoked 55,000,000,000 cigarets last year. What does that prove?" asks the New York *Mail*. It proves that the *Mail* has a stronger constitution than we ever gave it credit for.—*Washington Post.*

WE should be friendly to the Dutch. It was at their island of Curaçao that Cervera got such bad coal for the Spanish fleet that it could not get up steam enough to run away from us.—*Columbia State.*

FROM Chicago comes the news that 100 Pullman porters are working for Bryan. Now the campaign fund may grow.—*Washington Post.*

IF you hear a noise like the wind soughing through the trees, that is what it is, and not the ululation of the corporations, lamenting because they can not help the struggling political parties any more.—*Chicago Daily News.*

COMMENTING on the finding of the petrified leg of a giant in a Pennsylvania coal-mine, Editor Watterson says it must have been pulled completely off the giant after the coal barons of his day had petrified him by quoting their prices.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IS this canned oratory being guaranteed under the pure-food law?—*Cleveland Leader.*

DOZENS of people show signs of becoming excited about the fact that there is a Presidential election looming on the horizon.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

WU TING-FANG isn't the only one who expects to live to be 200 years old. Thomas Lipton says that he intends to win that cup eventually.—*Detroit Free Press.*

SAYS *The Bookman*, "If there were no villains, there would be no novels." That's rather harsh. Some novelists are not villains, but merely weak-minded.—*Cleveland Leader.*

COLONEL BRYAN might rally his old Free-Silver friends to the aid of the campaign fund by selling them his handsome $1 contribution certificates for 53 cents.—*St. Louis Times.*

THE dean of the woman's department of the University of Washington has resigned to manage a mule farm.—*Knoxville Sentinel.*

A CONVENTION of crooks is to held in New York, according to a news dispatch. They will need to keep their eyes open or the natives will have their pocket-books.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

IN the London *Throne* the probability is discust encouragingly that William Waldorf Astor is soon to become a British lord. The event will complete the steps in exchange of an American birthright for a mess of peerage.—*New York World.*

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THE RIVAL SALVATIONISTS.

—Keppler in *Puck.*

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CAN THE SULTAN DRAW BACK?

THE Ottoman Empire is in a more ticklish political condition than prevailed there when the Sultan some thirty years ago gave his people a constitution with one hand and snatched it back with the other, declares the *Berliner Tageblatt*. He can not now recede. Despotism has entered the cave of the lion of liberty, and for despotism there are now "no backward steps," as the fable says. The farce Abdul Hamid once played can not be played again. The very Powers who smiled or laughed approval in 1876 at the ludicrous comedy would hiss or order out their warships if he repeated such tactics in 1908, thinks this observer. The Sultan can run with hare and hunt with the hounds no more. He has lost the support of his Army, of his Navy, of his people at large, and even of the hireling staff of oppressors who guarded him in his palace.

Of course there have been many direful prognostications uttered with regard to the Young-Turk movement in the Ottoman Empire by European journalists of all tongues and political parties, some of them knowing little of what they are talking about. The revolution is bound to die out, we are told in some quarters, because the people are not interested, and no reforms were ever carried out single-handed by mere doctrinaires. Money, the sinews of revolt as well as of war, is wanting to the new Ministry of Kiamil Pasha, and Paris, London, and Berlin will refuse to lend until they see a popular government permanently established in Constantinople. The latest opinion on the subject which is being exprest, sometimes timidly, sometimes confidently, is that the Sultan will try to repeat his tactics following the grant to his subjects of a constitution in 1876 which he made a dead letter until July 14, 1908. This Constitution he woke to life under compulsion and not of his own will, says the Berlin journal cited above, "after a slumber of more than thirty years, and the question is raised, 'Will the Constitution be permitted to stand this time?'"

CROWDS CHEERING THE SULTAN.

The Commander of the Faithful used to be whirled through the streets at a pace calculated to foil the aim of any would-be assassin. Now the popular feeling has so changed that he stops long enough for a camera attack; but he still wears a hunted look.

The writer thus states the reasons why some people think it will not:

"It is averred that on former occasions the Sultan was merely playing a game of political intrigue; he was trying to please and amuse the Powers so as to get his own way on certain points. When his end was gained, the Constitution quickly vanished into the gulf of oblivion. Will the present Constitution, set up as a countermine against the reform movements inaugurated by Russia and England, prove as short-lived as its predecessor?"

In the first place the finance question is being carefully considered and methods are being taken for providing ample funds without either extortion or bribery. The present writer believes that the new Turkish Constitution will not be threatened by national bankruptcy, and holds that Abdul Hamid is powerless to turn back from the course he has taken toward becoming a constitutional monarch. In the second place the present Constitution is not inspired by him. It answers the demand of the people. In this writer's words:

"The giving of the first Constitution was nothing but a clever comedy played before an audience of Powers. The principal actor had no taste for his part and repeated the words by rote. Only the author and his collaborator, Midhat Pasha, guessed at the significance of the incident. The public, the Ottoman people, as I am informed by credible witnesses, were utterly without part or lot in the matter."

The power of the clergy was at that time set against the liberty which the people demanded and which is now being proclaimed, but newspapers and railroads have altered matters. To quote further:

"The enlightenment of the people thus accomplished has not escaped the attention of the clergy [hodjas, mollahs, and the ulema]. It is indeed the clergy who with the utmost pertinacity are preaching the doctrines of freedom and equality. We have seen the long-haired, white-turbaned hodja joined hand and glove with the Greek pope in his dirty biretta in advocating liberty, and with these men of religion, physicians, lawyers, and especially military officers join in the agitation. . . . In these days the Constitution is known and advocated not only among the few, who form the exclusive class, but

THE NEW WOMAN IN TURKEY.

Turkish women unveiled celebrating the grant of the Constitution at the Théâtre d'Été at Salonica.

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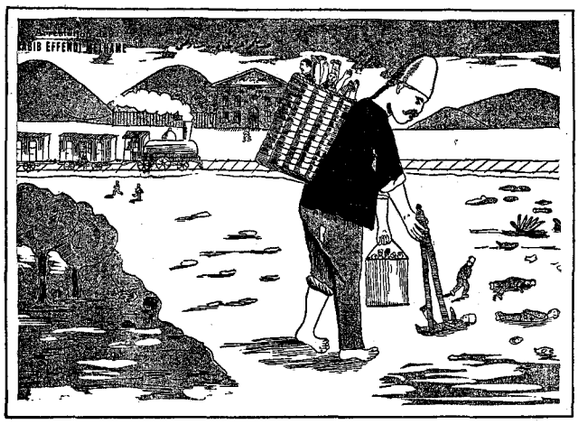
in every circle, if not of the common people, at least of the educated masses, including military officers."

The most formidable feature of the propaganda, we are told, is the secrecy with which it was obstinately carried on. A secret committee of "Unity and Progress" was formed, consisting largely of professional men, physicians, and officers. "They were sworn in on the Koran and the revolver."

This committee was instrumental in placarding the cities with revolutionary proclamations. Their rules were "Draconian." Any



THE REACTIONARY SPY GATHERING UP REVOLUTIONISTS FOR IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH.

(The first Turkish political caricature ever allowed to appear in the Ottoman Empire.)
—*Kerukeion* (Salonika).

one who tore down the proclamations was sooner or later shot. But the Sultan is absolutely destitute at present of either offensive or defensive means. In the words of this writer:

"The part played by the army, and more especially by the navy, in the revolution, and how such factors have rendered a backdown of the Sultan and a return of despotism utterly impossible, how the loss of his palace guards and secret agents has made a reaction utterly out of the question, the course of events will fully show."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PERSONALITY OF WILBUR WRIGHT

WHAT is most remarkable in the foreign press comments on the new American aeroplane at Le Mans, in France, is the attention which has been drawn to the inventor and worker personally. He is, in fact, almost looked upon as a wizard. The movements and uniforms of emperors and kings were never watched with more gaping curiosity and chronicled with more painstaking detail than reporters find fit and necessary in dealing with him they call "the fanatic of flight." "Enthusiast" might have been a better word. But the London *Daily Mail*, while confessing that he is a genius, finds significance in "his shirt of a curious deep green color"; "his long, slouching, Red-Indian gait;" the "tune of no particular melody" which he whistled; and the "short, jerky manner" in which he spoke. "He seemed born to fly," adds the writer, and in much the same strain as the *Evening Standard*, which we quoted last week, he launches out into the following rhapsody:

"There was something strange about the tall, gaunt figure. The face was remarkable, the head suggested that of a bird, and the features, dominated by a long, prominent nose that heightened the bird-like effect, were long and bony. A weird half-smile played about the clean-shaven chin and puckered lips, and the skin was deeply tanned with wind and sun. From behind the grayish blue depths of his eyes there seemed to shine something of the light of the sun."

Mr. Bollée, the great French motor manufactor, in whose workshops Mr. Wright labored for six weeks on his aeroplane, says of the American sky-sailor:

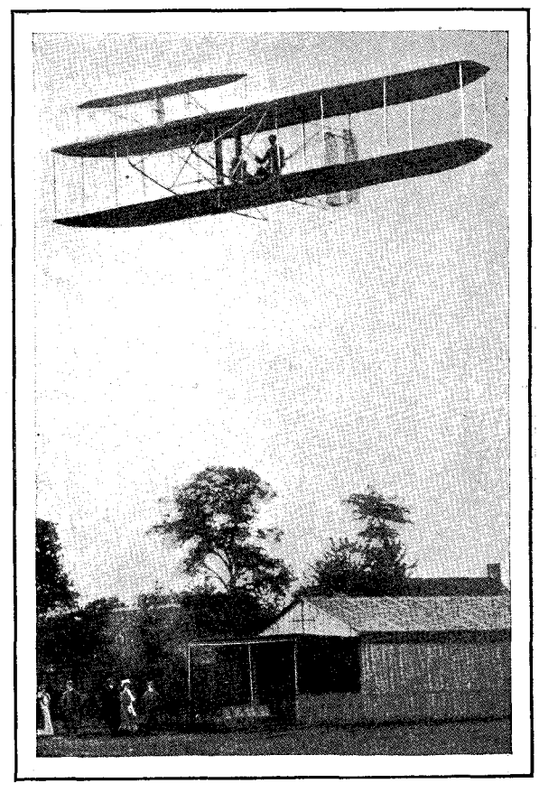
"I believe him to be a marvel of inventive genius. I have watched him and studied his machine, and I am convinced that his aeroplane, in spite of many crude little points in it, is the most perfect instrument of flight known up to the present time."

A correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* thinks that Wright's apparent imperturbability and phlegmatic silence belie his real character, and relates the following incident:

"When the great white bird rose high into the air and made evolutions with the ease of a ship at sea, there was a feeling of indescribable emotion among the small crowd of onlookers. We somehow felt we had done Wilbur Wright a great wrong in ever doubting his ability to fly. We rushed out and cheered. We felt that at least the dawn of the Flying Age had come, and we grasped his hands with fervid admiration. I saw that his face lighted up and flushed with pleasure, and by his hand-shake I knew that beneath the outward mask of coldness the man was full of vibrating nerve."

That Mr. Wilbur Wright has a great aversion to photographers arose from the fact that he had sold the right to the earliest illustrations of his invention to New-York publishers whose interests he wished to protect. Yet the French treat of his apparent oddity on this score in a light tone of persiflage, and a writer in the Paris *Figaro* addresses him as follows:

"To Mr. Wright, the bird. You are a mechanician of genius, sir, but you have one fault. You have an exaggerated detestation of photographers. . . . Such sensitiveness in a man who flies is astounding, for if there is one creature in the animal kingdom, one living being who can not hope to escape the photographer, it is the



THE WRIGHT AIR-SHIP IN FULL FLIGHT AT LE MANS.

bird. You have performed the miracle of floating in air. You are a superhuman creature, and think nothing of surmounting all barriers, of escaping from any prison, of crossing all frontiers without fear of custom-houses. You go where you like; you appear everywhere, and yet—is it possible that you actually refuse to be photographed? It was said by our fathers that no one should tempt the devil. It is none the less true that no one should exasperate the

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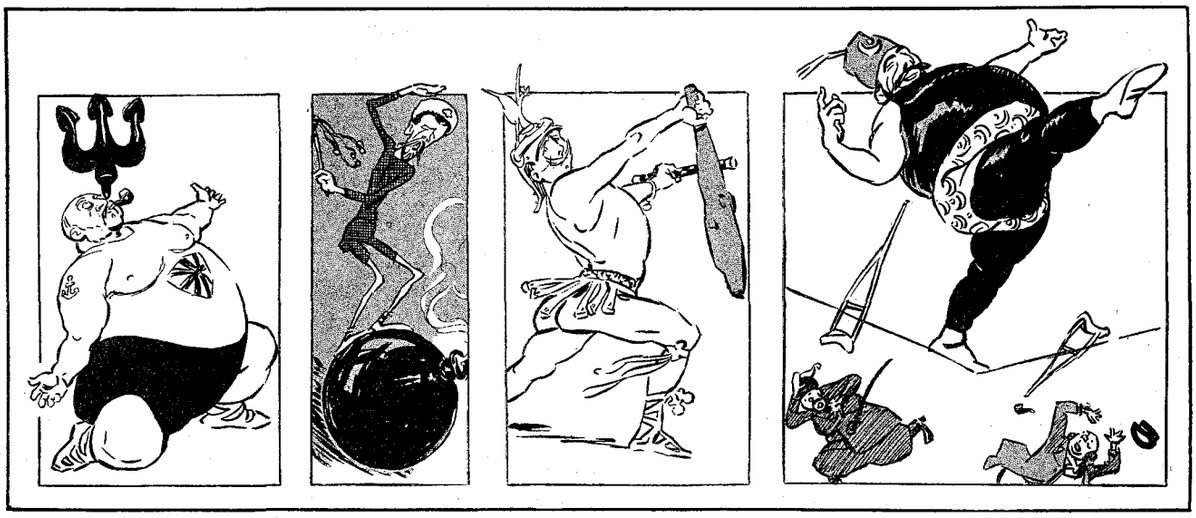

Edward the Fat tries to balance the trident of Neptune.

Nicholas dances on a smoking bomb.

William II. throws the heavy hammer of defiance at the peace of the world.

The "Sick Man" flings away his crutch and appears as a rope-dancer. How long can he keep his balance?

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN POLITICS.

photographer. Or rather, after exasperating him, you should put yourself mentally in his place, and let him have his will, to which the most powerful monarchs in the world have submitted." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW RULE IN THE KONGO

MINGLED applause and foreboding from the European editorial observers greet the fact that the Belgian Legislature has at last agreed to take over the Kongo Free State and administer it as a colony. The applause is for the courage shown by this "young nation" shouldering the responsibility of reforming and administering a territory which has been wasted by mercenary adventurers, while its inhabitants, as alleged by Mr. E. D. Morel, have been more than decimated through the greed of a king who has been more bitterly vilified and caricatured both in his public and private character than any other European sovereign, not excepting the Czar of Russia. Belgium assumes generally the financial obligations of the Free State; and the press point out that as England, represented by Sir Edward Grey, has been largely instrumental in bringing about the present arrangement, so England shall stand by to see fair play. While according to the *Times* correspondent the Belgians, like the French, are home-staying people and hate colonial life, patriotic pride and a sense of national honor inspire in the Belgian press a favorable comment on the transaction.

The *Étoile Belge* (Brussels) declares that "all good citizens will rejoice"; and the organ of the court, the *Metropole* (Brussels), talks of "the vast colonial territory which his Majesty the King has provided for Belgians with such prudence and courage," as leading her to "heightened glory and enhanced prosperity." But "the date of this transaction will be marked in our records as one of the most melancholy in our history," exclaims the *Peuple* (Brussels), the Socialist organ, while the Liberal *Gazette* (Brussels) utters its forebodings of Belgium danger in undertaking such an enterprise, which may bring with it international complications and the corruptions incident to colonial exploitation, and after urging her to do what is right, it continues in an exalted tone:

"We are not becoming the masters of a race; we are undertaking the guardianship of children whom we must turn into business men. . . . We do not wish to grow rich at their expense, because such a thing would involve a sacrifice of nobility and at the same time be imprudent. . . . Would it were possible that we could give Europe an example of a new policy in colonial administration, a policy single-mindedly bent on the enlightenment of humanity, while at the same time we at home remained an industrious nation respecting in others the liberty we so passionately love."

The German press as a general thing speak favorably of the annexation; witness the powerful Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which warmly welcomes Belgium as a colonial Power in Africa and ends as follows:

"Germany was the first in the line of the Powers to stand sponsor for Belgium. Germany has followed the career of the young state with unabated interest and good-will. Belgium may feel sure that she will never find her colonial neighbor on her east lacking in friendship and good feeling. Germany will do all in her power to assist Belgium in promoting the work of civilization which she has undertaken."

But England's interference is dreaded by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The state of things with England as "patron and overseer" is not likely to "enhance the comfort of Belgium in the pursuit of her new enterprise," and the writer somewhat coldly wishes Belgium "the best success in any case." This view of the matter is echoed by the Clerical *Germania* (Berlin).

The annexation is naturally greeted with enthusiasm by the press of England, through whose intervention, we are told, it was brought to pass. The London *Chronicle*, *News*, *Standard*, and *Mail* sound a pean of exultation, and *The Times*, while acknowledging the difficulties of the task undertaken by the Belgians, summarizes the incident as follows:

"They are a young people and an enterprising people; their sons have in many parts of the world shown 'grit' and a love of industry and justice, while during the course of these many months of discussion the sense of national responsibility has markedly grown. They have produced statesmen and thinkers, like M. Vandervelde, willing to risk much, even party ties, for what they believe to be the cause of right and liberty. Everything points to the likelihood that they will rise to the dignity of their new burden. And perhaps on this occasion it will not be unseemly if we find some cause for rejoicing in the fact that Englishmen have taken no small part in unearthing the iniquities of the old Kongo administration, in creating and stimulating public opinion against them in Belgium and throughout Europe, and in working unceasingly, and often against hope, for the brighter days which seem now to be dawning on the dumb and oppressed nationalities of Central Africa."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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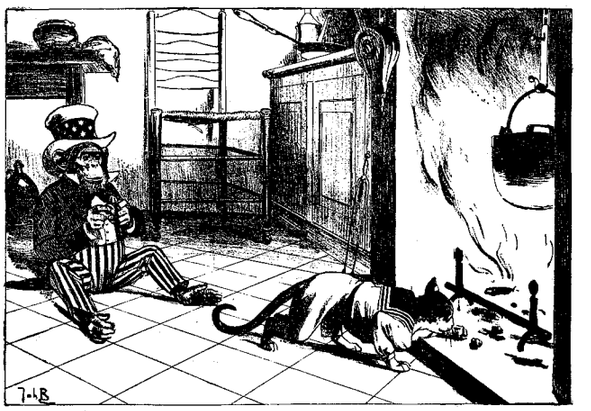
THE FAT IN THE FIRE IN MOROCCO

THE acknowledgment of Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco by the German Government has caused something like consternation in European political circles. Mulai Hafid is a usurper, and as his defeated adversary Abdul Aziz is the only ruler of the Shereefian Empire recognized by the Powers in the Algeciras Convention, to which Germany is a party, the English, French, Austrian, and Italian press have all along maintained that there ought really to be two conditions on which alone the victorious pretender could be acknowledged Sultan. The consent of the Powers being obtained, Mulai Hafid's agreement to the Algeciras Convention must follow before he be recognized as successor to his brother. Anticipating the consent of the Powers and the newly proclaimed Sultan's signing of the Convention, Germany has taken the initiative, on her own responsibility, of formally hailing Mulai Hafid as Sultan.



THE VENEZUELAN CHESTNUTS.

AMERICA TO HOLLAND—
"Come, dearest friend of mine, and quick
Perform for me your master trick.
My chestnuts from the ashes draw;
Of course you needn't burn your paw."
—*Amsterdammer.*

The Emperor of Germany has thus defied all the weights and measures of ordinary diplomacy, flung his rattling saber into the scale, and hoisted Mulai Hafid to a recognized preeminence. The shock was felt in Paris, as we gather from the press, from the Rue d'Orsay to the Bourse. The Minister of Foreign Affairs took heart of grace immediately to make an official note in the Paris *Temps* which outlined the position taken by his Government. In this declaration we read between the lines that a contention is imminent which may bring Germany and France to the brink of war. Mr. Pichon declares that France and Spain had been elaborating a program which was to be presented to Mulai Hafid with the view of safeguarding the interests of Europe and America in Morocco. As no exception to this proposal was made by Germany, altho all the signatories to the Algeciras Convention had already been notified concerning it, "we presumed," goes on this note, "that Germany fully acquiesced in the action taken, until suddenly this thunder-clap came out of a blue sky."

The French press are unanimous in condemning the proceedings of Prince von Buelow in this matter. The *Temps* editorially declares that in pursuing "a personal policy, and thus acting against the interest of the Powers, Germany must not grumble if she feels herself more than ever isolated." "The action of Germany is futile," comments the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "and can only complicate existing difficulties in Morocco." "The period of tension is now come back again," complains the *Liberté* (Paris), but it finds comfort in the fact that the whole European press is with France. The writer might have added that in this *contretemps* the Kaiser (for he personally is credited with this *coup d'éclat*) is acting in plain contradiction to the opinion exprest on the defeat and flight of Abdul Aziz by that portion of the German press which had shown most opposition to the movements of France in Morocco, and which greeted with the wildest enthusiasm the victory of Mulai Hafid. The *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), while deprecating the summons of a second Algeciras Conference, thought that Mulai Hafid must bind himself to the stipulations of the first conference before his claims were recognized. "Those claims are futile until they are indorsed by the Powers," said the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin). A like view was taken by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the *Germania*, and the *National Zeitung*.

The Spanish press expect that Mulai Hafid may repudiate the treaties made by his predecessor, including the Algeciras Convention, as he is a Moroccan Nationalist. So speaks the *Epoca* (Madrid), while the *Diario Universal* (Madrid) even thinks he may demand the annulment of the Algeciras Convention. But the Powers will prevent this, declares the *Heraldo* (Madrid). The English generally took the same view as that of the French press, and *The Morning Post* (London) thought that Mulai was a man of large mind and unlikely to fall in with the views of the Powers, without whose unanimous concurrence he could not reign. Among other organs *The Globe*, *The Daily Graphic*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette*, all of London, speak in the same strain.

Germany meanwhile lays the flattering unction to her soul that she has done well and secured the pacification of Morocco. Thus, apropos of Mulai Hafid's recognition in Germany, we read in the *Suddeutsche Zeitung*, an organ which Prince von Buelow is known to inspire:

"We are not following any policy of mere bluff. We are not pursuing a diplomatic course which is simply bent on selfishly safeguarding German interests in Morocco. Germany awaits with perfect tranquillity the response which the Powers who were parties to the Algeciras Convention will make to her recognition of Mulai Hafid."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA

"SMALL, but a fighter," was the ancient description of a brave man of low stature. And Holland is small, but the traditions of Van Tromp's victories have not died away in the Netherlands, and never will. According to the *Telegraaf* (The Hague), the government organ, Mr. Van Swinderen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is prepared to adopt coercive measures in case Castro still remains recalcitrant. The defier of Europe doubtless thinks he can easily defy Holland with her small naval force in the Caribbean Sea, but the Dutch organ above quoted says that the Government is preparing to send an ultimatum if necessary. The complications of the dispute between the two Powers, involving as they do certain questions of extradition, and the expulsion of Mr. De Reus, Dutch Minister to Venezuela, do not admit of arbitration, altho this is urged by a portion of the Dutch press. To quote further from the *Telegraaf:*

"The dispute is not of a private or commercial character, like previous difficulties between Venezuela and the British, German, and American governments, which were more or less of a private nature, the object being to obtain satisfaction for a claim, which is not made in the case of Holland. The question is rather one of sovereignty and national honor, and is not susceptible of solution by means of arbitration."

The same paper adds that while anxious to arrive at a peaceful solution of the dispute, the Government intends to make a naval demonstration before La Guayra, the port of Caracas, and for this purpose has dispatched the two cruisers *Utrecht* and *Holland* to reenforce the Caribbean-Sea squadron.

Commenting on this news, the Paris *Temps* declares that should Holland blockade Guayra she may reckon on the support of Europe and America. Thus to chastise "the arrogance of the dictator" might afford "an opportunity for obtaining a settlement all round of Venezuela's outstanding difficulties with the other Powers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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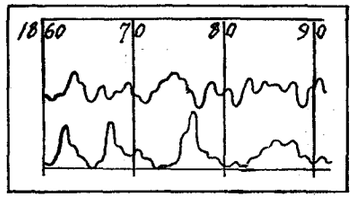
WEATHER AND SICKNESS

THAT epidemic diseases may be connected with atmospheric conditions is the theory advanced by Dr. A. Magelssen in *Janus* (Amsterdam). His article has recently been reprinted in pamphlet form in Berlin as the last of a series entitled *Wetter und Krankheit* (Weather and Sickness). According to this writer, life may be regarded as the result of certain conditions and forces, creative, upbuilding, or destructive. The first and most important factor is movement. He says:

"The sun moves with lightning rapidity through space, drawing the planets with it; the earth revolves on its axis in a circle around the sun; so do all the other planets. Above all, the whole atmos-



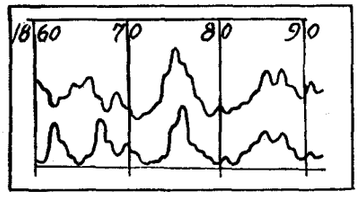
AVERAGE WINTER TEMPERATURE.

CURVE OF SICKNESS. (SCARLET FEVER.)

phere is in continual upheaval; there is an endless succession of light and darkness, of whirling currents and drafts, of clouds, of electricity, of change of temperature, etc., all of which have an analogy with, and to a certain extent are the consequence of, the greater movements of the sun.

"But, it will be asked, what influence can these movements have on the conditions of life? An enormous one. Do not these movements entail changes in temperature and weather? Does not vegetation spring up under the influence of heat and rain? Is not seed spread by the wind, and does not the cyclone as well as the earthquake bring death and ruin? But above all does not the rotation of the earth on its axis (that is, the succession of night and day) make manifold changes? Does it not stir up new activity and new life? The temperature of the body rises and falls; there is greater and again diminishing capacity for work; there arises the need for sleep, etc. . . . So it is with the revolution of the earth around the sun (the change of seasons), for altho man is not visibly affected as animals and plants, since he does not fade in autumn, as the plants do, nor fall into a periodical sleep like the bear, he is influenced, nevertheless, as statistics have proved. The composition of the blood and serum vary with the seasons, as does liability to contagion, etc., while it has long been admitted that convalescence is surer and easier in spring and summer. . . . . .

"If it is accepted that the seasons have an influence on the human organism it must also be admitted that like changes are wrought by the weather, as the active factors are the same in both cases,



CURVE OF TEMPERATURE.

SICKNESS CURVE.

i.e., the presence or absence of sunlight or dampness; the atmospheric pressure; the temperature, etc."

Every living being must adapt itself to its environment if it would exist. Further, when the environment changes, the organism must undergo corresponding modifications. Now these atmospheric changes wrought by the weather affect the physical environment, to which everything living must adapt itself. Therefore, Dr. Magelssen adds:

"As life is a reproduction of the organism's environment, and as this environment is nothing else but the natural forces contained in the atmosphere, it necessarily follows that life is more or less a repetition of atmospherical conditions."

These statements are backed up with facts. Investigations are as yet comparatively hard to conduct; nevertheless, Dr. Magelssen has succeeded in recording some very interesting observations, made annually in Christiania since the year 1860. The changes in temperature and weather are marked by a curved line, and underneath this are recorded the fluctuations of particular diseases, such as scarlet fever, etc. Upon examination it will be found that the curve representing biological and pathological data is nothing but a slightly modified repetition of the curve marking the variations of weather, temperature, etc. Dr. Magelssen naturally concludes that life is a consequence, repetition, or reflection of the external forces around the organism. Atmospherical conditions, he says, "must be counted among these forces, possessing the power to create, conserve, and destroy." As the eye has been developed by the vibrations of the luminiferous ether, and as the ear is the consequence of the vibrations of sound, so man stands in relation to the external forces of nature. And therefore when an inquiry is made as to the cause of epidemic diseases, we should look into those creative or destructive forces which make themselves felt in the different elements of the weather, and which have a strong influence on all living organisms.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GRAVE BACTERIOLOGICAL MISTAKES

SERIOUS doubt has been thrown on the reliability of the estimates of bacteria in samples of water and milk, in a recent discussion of the subject before the Public Health Association, from which it appears that the same sample may be estimated as perfectly safe by one expert and as dangerous by another, simply because of different methods of calculation. The estimation of the purity of water or milk, as made by a bacteriologist, depends on the number of germs found in a given quantity of the fluid. These are estimated by mixing some of the water or milk with an appropriate culture-medium and then counting the resulting "colonies" of bacteria, the assumption being that each germ would give rise to one colony. In a paper on "The Mathematics of the Bacterial Count" read before the Public Health Association and now printed in *The American Journal of Public Hygiene* (Boston, August), H. W. Hill, of the Minnesota State Board of Health Laboratories, tells us that this assumption is not always correct. He says:

"It might be supposed, and the earlier bacteriologists evidently did suppose, that plates thus prepared would indicate reasonably accurately the total number of bacteria present in the material tested, at least of those varieties which would grow under the conditions (media, temperature, humidity, and length of incubation) imposed, *without regard* to whether the number of such bacteria present were few or many, *i.e.*, that 1 cubic centimeter of water, milk, etc., containing 100 growable bacteria would, when introduced into a plate, yield 100 colonies per plate, while 1 cubic centimeter of water, milk, etc., containing 10,000 growable bacteria would yield, when introduced into a plate, 10,000 colonies per plate. I shall endeavor to show that this is entirely fallacious and to urge the true status."

The fact is, as Mr. Hill goes on to demonstrate, that fewer colonies will develop when there are so many bacteria as to crowd the medium, because there is not nourishment for all. The accuracy of the count largely depends, therefore, on this element, and when an inaccurate count is multiplied by the factor necessary to show the total number in a unit quantity of the liquid, the error may run up into the hundreds of thousands. Thus, of two laboratories, one may report a given sample of milk as bacterially safe, while another may pronounce it dangerous. Moreover, even if this source of error be recognized and allowance be made for it, it is of the highest importance that this should be done everywhere in the same way. Says Mr. Hill:

"It is becoming a matter of serious public-health interest that

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bacterial counts made in different laboratories should be made not alone with the same technical methods, *but also with uniformity of calculation*. If not uniformly calculated, uniformity in technic is of no advantage whatever. The weight given to the bacterial count in the production of certified and inspected milk, and in the bacterial supervision of market milk, makes it very essential that two laboratories engaged in examining the same milk should at least approximate the same results. This is quite impossible, notwithstanding uniformity in technic, if practically identical counts be calculated and recorded by different methods. To illustrate from actual practise: of two laboratories examining the same milk, one reported that the counts pretty uniformly approximated 10,000 per cubic centimeter, while the other reported pretty uniformly counts ranging in the neighborhood of half a million. Thus one laboratory would have approved this milk for certification, while the other would have condemned it utterly on the standards for both certified and inspected milk, and would have rejected some of it, at least, even as market milk."

REMAINS OF MUD TELEGRAPH-PILLAR IN BOLIVIA.

From an examination of different approved methods of calculation now in use Mr. Hill shows that in an examination of milk containing actually from 100,000 to 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter the calculated results might easily be such that one laboratory would approve the milk for market purposes only; the second would approve it for inspected milk, but not for certification; while the third laboratory would approve it even for certification, all using identical methods and standards, except that of calculation of count. Evidently this is a serious matter. Mr. Hill lays down rules which he says will insure accuracy; and if other bacteriologists agree with him, it would seem that these could not be adopted too soon by public laboratories.

QUEER TELEGRAPH-POLES—What the writer calls "the most original telegraph-line in the world" once extended between the city of La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and the town of Oruro, the terminus of the railway connecting it with the seaport of Antofagasta, where the remains of the line may still be seen. Says a writer in *The Electrical Review* (London, August 7):

"In this part of Bolivia there are no growing trees, and wood is so difficult to procure that even the ordinary household furniture of the natives is invariably made, not of wood, but of dried mud, or adobe, as it is called. It is, therefore, not surprizing that when the war broke out in 1880 between Chile and Bolivia, and the need for a telegraph-line between the two places mentioned became urgent, that, as all communication with any seaport was cut off, this material was used to construct pillars to take the place of ordinary posts for supporting the wire, with the addition of old bottles as insulators. These pillars were substantially built on stone foundations, and measured about 5 feet square at the base, with a height of about 15 feet. They were placed at intervals of about 110 meters [361 feet], and thus held the wire at a height sufficient to clear the only animals of the country, the llama and donkey. The total length of the line was 156 miles, and it rendered useful service for some ten years before being replaced by the ordinary wooden telegraph-pole line. A correspondent of ours, who made a journey in the neighborhood recently, sends us a photograph of one of these pillars, showing the remarkable state of preservation after being abandoned for twenty years. Among other curious telegraph-lines may be mentioned the growing-pole line erected in Uganda by an ingenious English engineer, who, unable to find any dead wood which would withstand the white ants, hit on the idea of transporting growing bark-cloth trees to the side of the roads and using them as poles. This system has, we believe, been in use some ten years with success, and no doubt our readers have noticed photographs of these tree poles which have appeared in magazines. In the Dutch East Indies trees are also made use of for a similar purpose, but here a wire is stretched across the road between trees on either side, and the insulator is suspended in its middle, and the line is thus over the road and clear from vegetation."

CANAL-BOATS TOWED BY AUTOMOBILES

A NEW solution of the problem of mechanical traction in canals, depending upon the use of automobiles for towage, on an ordinary tow-path, has been proposed by a French engineer, Ernest Lorin, of Doulaincourt. A writer in *La Nature* (Paris, August 8) notes that among the present systems of mechanical propulsion on canals some use electricity applied directly to the boats themselves, and some through the intermediary of trolleys. Lorin's plan is of a different type entirely. Says the writer:

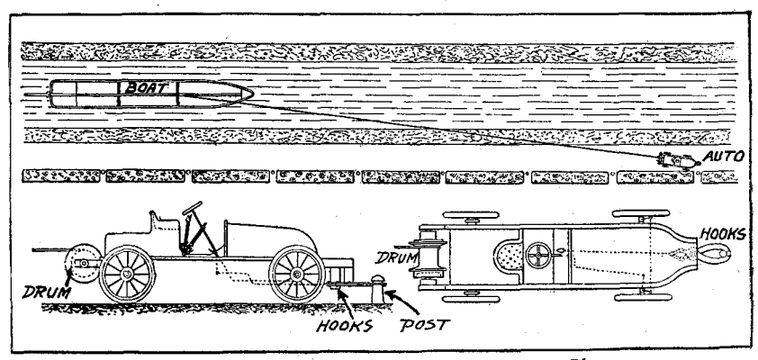
"He utilizes an automobile tractor, built precisely like an ordinary motor-car, but provided in the rear with a drum mounted on a special frame and bearing devices intended to limit the force of traction and to follow the direction imposed upon it by the cable joining it to the towed boat. Along the edge of the canal are arranged, at intervals, posts to which the tractor is moored by means of hooks like antennæ, which it bears in front. The motor serves alternately as a means of progression and to apply a tractive force to the cable through an appropriate system of gears.

"The working of such a system may easily be understood. The boat being connected by its cable with the drum, the autotractor sets out toward one of the mooring-posts, the cable meanwhile unrolling from the drum. The tractor being moored to its post, the drum is then geared to the motor, and the cable is rolled up, drawing to it the boat at a speed that is easily regulated. When it has caught up with the tractor, the boat continues its motion by reason of its acquired velocity, during a time sufficient to allow the tractor to leave its post and to run forward to another one, to be moored there. The boat's progress is thus very nearly continuous.

"The inventor has also another plan in which the drum is placed on the boat itself and rotated by a motor using alcohol, naphtha, or steam. The part played by the automobile is then reduced to that of carrying forward the cable from mooring to mooring.

"Again, the motor on the boat may be used to drive a dynamo whose current is transmitted to the tractor, which is then operated by electricity.

"It will thus be seen that various combinations may be made by the use of this autotractive device, whose chief advantage is the realization of a speed much greater than those hitherto at our disposal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



Elevation. Plan.

MECHANICAL TRACTOR FOR CANALS.

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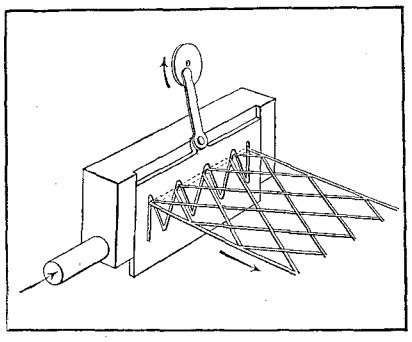
ARTIFICIAL FABRICS BY A NEW METHOD

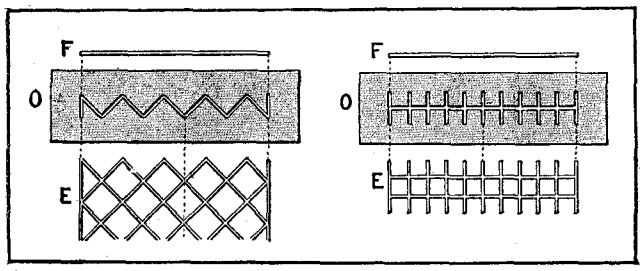
ARTIFICIAL silk, as is well known, is formed by the drying of gummy threads drawn out from a thick solution of cellulose or woody fiber. The threads thus obtained may be woven like real silk. By a recently devised process, even the weaving may be dispensed with, textile fabrics being closely imitated directly from the plastic cellulose paste. Says A. Chaplet, writing in *La Nature* (Paris, August 1):



PLAN OF DROUINAT'S APPARATUS.

"Doubtless because of their extreme novelty, the new discoveries are not yet industrially exploited; but neither was the first process of Chardonnet for making artificial silk, and we know what important results have followed upon that. Altho only in the experimental stage, the fabrication of artificial textiles has still progressed quite far."

The writer states that about the middle of the eighteenth century Réaumur not only suggested the manufacture of artificial silk, but stated as a possibility the fabrication of cloth by processes other than weaving, in practically the manner in which thin sheets of celluloid are now produced. Such sheets, however, do not possess the properties of textiles, because in the latter not only do the component threads slide one upon another, but numerous empty

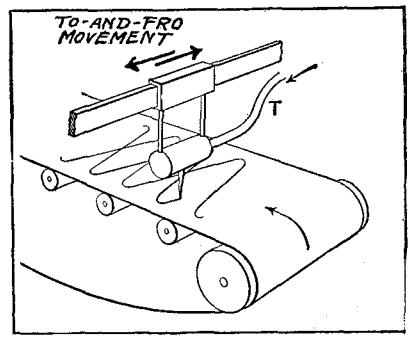


FORMATION OF DROUINAT'S "SIMILI-TISSUES."
F, spinner; O, shutter; E, cloth.

spaces are included, giving the cloth its properties of plasticity and thermic insulation. A fabric made in accordance with Réaumur's suggestion may be profitably combined with woven threads, however, as a sheet of india-rubber in a waterproof garment. In a method already patented in France ribbon is made by simply laying sticky threads of artificial silk side by side. The methods about to be described, however, are more thoroughgoing. That invented by Miller, an American, produces, we are told, cloths imitating closely the properties of woven fabrics. Says Mr. Chaplet:

"He employs the preliminary processes used in all manufactories of artificial silk; . . . but instead of subjecting the thread to the action of various baths and then winding it on a bobbin, he deposits it on a movable plane surface, so that the threads take a zigzag form, thus constituting a sort of network. . . . Under proper conditions they adhere and form a real fabric. Miller receives the threads on an endless band made of a flexible substance with smooth and non-adherent surface (of waxed linen, for instance) about 30 feet long at least, supported by slowly rotating drums. The spinners, which are placed above, are arranged in one or several groups, movable in a transverse direction, and moved mechanically by the same power as the band. Special devices make it possible to regulate the speeds and periods of each element at will. Thus a large number of combinations may be obtained (see figures). Finally the whole is rolled to insure the adherence of the threads, and then the fabric is subjected to the different treatments (washing, drying, etc.) used in preparing artificial silks.

"Altho the 'simili-tissues' of the Drouinat patents are similar to those of Miller, they are not only obtained by other means, but by a new and certainly more elegant method. There is no formation of a thread, but immediate transformation of the plastic paste into a fabric. The originality of the process consists of a spinner from which the substance issues in a thin continuous sheet, either of uniform or irregular thickness, which is immediately modified by a movable shutter sliding over the spinner (see figure).



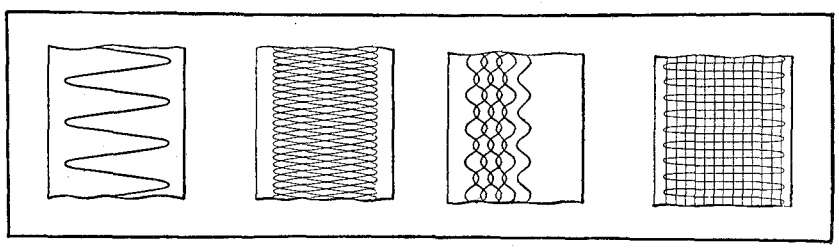
MILLER'S PROCESS FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL CLOTH.

"It may easily be imagined, in fact, that a 'spinner' in the shape of a very narrow slit will produce, when nothing hinders, a continuous sheet, like a sheet of celluloid, for example; but if it be obstructed by a plate bearing a slit in saw-tooth pattern and having a vertical to-and-fro motion, whose extent is equal to the length of the teeth, we shall obtain an irregular sheet, or network. Another shutter of different form, acting in the same way, will produce a different kind of network. By using a series of different shutters, various kinds of simili-tissues are obtained, analogous to muslins, tulles, etc. Evidently, to those who are acquainted with the difficulties met with in spinning threads of cellulose by pressure, . . . the Drouinat process will appear impracticable; the sheet issuing from the slit will certainly be full of holes and irregularities. But it can not be denied that theoretically the idea is very interesting . . . and that it is capable of improvement. What future is in store for artificial fabrics? It would be imprudent to venture a prediction; . . . but if success shall finally crown the efforts of the experimenters, we shall have a veritable revolution in one of the oldest of human industries, which yet remains true to its ancient traditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUICIDE AND SUNSHINE

ONE would think that the appropriate weather for suicide would be dark and gloomy, but recent statistics seem to show that, on the contrary, persons who kill themselves usually select bright, sunshiny days for the purpose. This appears from a leading article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, July 18), which also brings out incidentally the uncomfortable fact that suicide is increasing in this country. On this latter point *The Lancet* (London, August 15) says in a review of the article:

"We learn that in 1881 the suicide-rate in the United States was but 12 per 1,000,000 of the population, the total number of suicides in the whole country being 605. Last year it had risen to 126 per



MILLER'S ARTIFICIAL FABRICS; DIAGRAMS OF FORMATION.

1,000,000, the suicides numbering 10,782 in all, while no less than 120,000 persons have put an end to their own lives in the same country since 1890."

In regard to possible connection between suicide and the weather, with which the article is chiefly concerned, *The Lancet* says:

"On the authority of Dr. Gech, of Strasburg, Dr. Durhheim, of Paris, and Dr. Gubshi, of St. Petersburg, who have between them

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examined very extensive suicide statistics for the whole of Europe, it is made apparent that the summer months are much more productive of self-murder than are the winter months, the maximum rate for all countries occurring in June and the minimum in December. This certainly appears to abolish the old theory connecting dark and depressing days with suicide. On the other hand, the solar effect of the 'dog days' can not be invoked as the cause of the summer increase, for the suicide-rate is always higher in the temperate than in the torrid zone. The maximum of 172 suicides annually to each 1,000,000 of inhabitants occurs between the parallels of latitude 50 and 55 in the north temperate zone—that is, just where climate is most salubrious and least annoying. Further confirmation comes from Prof. E. G. Dexter, who ascertained what the weather conditions had been in New York on the days which had seen two thousand unfortunates end their own lives in that city. He reported that the tendency to suicide was 'most marked on the clearest, sunniest, and pleasantest days of these months. The clear dry days showed the greatest number of suicides, and the wet, partly cloudy days the least; and with differences too great to be attributed to accident or chance.' The various authorities offer no explanation of these interesting facts, but it appears to us that they may be accounted for by the elementary principle of contrasts. . . . Instances might be multiplied to illustrate the effect of sunshine and of gloom upon the feelings of a man suffering from suicidal depression, whether purely melancholic in origin or due to some physical illness, bereavement, or financial loss. On a dull day at least the elements are in keeping with his feelings. . . . In such a way may a day of sunshine give the signal for his premeditated purpose to be performed, and we find some confirmation for this view from a statement that during war-time suicides are much less frequent than in peace, and that other forms of stress have the same beneficial influence. For instance, in the three months following the San-Francisco earthquake the decrease in the suicide-rate for that city was 97 per cent. It is surely not surprizing that the individual should be able to sink his private woes in a stupendous communal catastrophe. When a man's neighbor on the one hand has lost his house and his neighbor on the other hand has lost his wife, both by sudden and overwhelming violence, should the man himself be contemplating self-destruction (because, let us say, he had previously lost his money, and that by his own fault), he may well feel, like *Robinson Crusoe*, that after all he has much to be thankful for, and in lending a hand with the burying and the building he may come to see a fresh purpose in life and contrive to forego his miserable intentions."

ARTISTIC BANK-NOTES—The Bank of France is about to issue a new series of thousand-franc notes, designed by the artist François Flament, and also a series of one-hundred-franc notes by the artist Luc-Olivier Merson. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, August 1):

"These notes are characterized by great richness of color, making them real pictures. They are in four colors. Hitherto blue has been chosen because it is photographed with difficulty, but photography has made such progress recently that counterfeiters are able to overcome this obstacle. . . . The color, whatever it may be, is now no obstacle to counterfeiting, but it is hoped to make it more difficult by the multiplication of colors. . . . The design of the note is first painted by the artist, then reduced by photography and turned over to the engraver. The paper is from pulp made in the presence of special commissioners who carry away with them the plates at the end of the work. . . . At the bank the notes are tested by means of an ingenious stereoscope on which two notes are placed. If both are genuine their images are superposed and appear as one. If, on the contrary, the two are not from the same plate, the images do not exactly coincide . . . and the stereoscope will reveal these differences by an appearance of relief that is so clear as to admit of no doubt."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CASTS OF FOSSILS—Commenting on Mr. Carnegie's gift of a huge reproduction of his *Diplodocus* skeleton to the Museum in Paris, *La Nature* (Paris, July 4) remarks:

"It would seem that the public do not well understand the interest that attaches to a cast of a large fossil. We have all heard it said: 'Why so much fuss over a reproduction? If it was an original, we could understand!' This way of looking at the matter has in it both truth and error. It is true that from the collector's point of view there is as much difference between a real fossil and a reproduction as between a masterpiece and its best copy. The error lies in the importance that is attached to this difference. Scientifically the study of a cast is exactly as instructive as that of an original. Again, from the point of view of instruction, the interest of a cast is of the first degree—and nothing proves it better than the feeling of stupefaction experienced, even by people well acquainted with paleontology, before this wonderful skeleton—because nothing can take the place of direct and personal sight of things in which we are interested. Finally, we must not forget that in paleontology, what is called an original is after all nothing but a cast made by nature herself slowly in the course of ages."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DID JUPITER ACQUIRE HIS MOONS BY CAPTURE?

THE recent discovery at Greenwich Observatory of an eighth satellite of the planet Jupiter has raised again the interesting question of the origin of these bodies. When a "new" moon is discovered, is it merely an old one whose existence has been hitherto overlooked, or is it really new? The possibility that smaller celestial bodies may be diverted from their orbits by the attraction of the larger ones, under certain conditions of proximity, has long been familiar to astronomers. Mr. George Forbes, in a letter published by *Nature*, conjectures that the new moon may be the long-lost Lexelles comet of 1770, and the reasons he gives to support his assumption indicate that such a hypothesis is perfectly reasonable. Another possibility is brought forward by Prof. Tarrida del Marmol in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, August). Professor Marmol is inclined to believe that the eighth satellite of Jupiter, as well as the sixth, the seventh, and others which may some day be discovered, are not lost comets at all, but former asteroids which have been, or will be, captured by the giant planet. He writes:

"The successive discoveries of [the asteroids] Achilles, Patroclus, Hector, and C. S., whose distances from the sun are approximately the same (a little greater for two of them, and a little smaller for the other two) as the distance of Jupiter from our central body, compel us to believe that there are, or have been, many asteroids in the neighborhood of the Jovian path.

"Generally, those which occupy the position of inferior planets relatively to Jupiter will have a shorter period than the giant planet, and those which occupy the position of superior ones ought to have a longer period.

"It is easy to show that in both cases the asteroids are free from being captured by Jupiter. But in the very particular cases when the asteroids are practically at the same distance from the sun as Jupiter, and are nevertheless inferior planets relatively to it, the capture appears unavoidable."

In the first two cases the writer shows, by an analysis of the motion of the two bodies, that the attraction of Jupiter tends to enlarge the orbit of an asteroid that is outside the planet, and to contract the orbit when inside. Thus the influence which threatens the asteroid is also the very cause which saves it from being captured. The case is different, however, when, the asteroid and Jupiter having practically the same distance from the sun, the small planet is the inferior one. The writer says:

"Such may be the case in several instances. . . . In this particular case, it may be shown that the asteroid will have, tho being the inferior planet of the two, a period longer than the period of Jupiter, and will be consequently captured some time by the latter. . . .

"The asteroid having a longer period, and being at the same time an inferior planet relatively to Jupiter, it will find, when approached by the latter, that its velocity decreases; then its distance from the sun increases, and, consequently, its distance from Jupiter diminishes. In other words, while Jupiter is approaching it, and until it is overhauled by the giant planet, the asteroid, instead of getting safely away from it, as such was the case in the

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former instances, will get closer and closer to it, running the risk to reach a point where the Jovian action will have overcome the solar one. This, of course, may be avoided many and many times, according to the respective inclinations of both orbits. But when the positions of the planets will be such that their distances are small enough, the capture will be inevitable.

"That may justify the assumption that the asteroids, which were in this particular case just after the heavenly catastrophe which led to their formation, whatever this catastrophe may have been, either have been already, or will be some day, captured by the giant planet."

SCIENCE AS SHE IS TAUGHT

SOME examples of examination questions in science, quoted by H. W. Hornwill in an article on "Science and the Schoolboy Mind," contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, August 22), are not only extremely funny, but suggest serious doubts regarding the efficiency of instruction in elementary science in some of our schools. Mr. Hornwill himself regards such specimens as well worth the teacher's careful study, since they often point to some flaw in methods of teaching, and suggest in what direction there is need for reform. In the first place, he calls attention to their bearing on the recent tendency to minimize the use of text-books and to trust to oral instruction. He says:

"The risk attached to teaching by word of mouth is clearly seen in numerous instances of a pupil's confusing some important word with another that resembles it in sound. Here are some examples: 'The equator is a menagerie lion running round the earth.' 'The earth's climate is the hottest next the creator.' 'Sound effects the oratory nerves.' 'The blood is putrefied in the lungs by inspired air.' A confusion with the word 'rotation' is of course responsible for the definition of the axis of the earth as 'an imaginary line on which the earth is supposed to take its daily routine.' Scientific teaching offers a large number of opportunities for such confusions when technical terms reach the mind through the ear only, and not also through the eye. Really, one can not be hard on a child who tells us that food passes through the 'elementary' canal, or that one of the brightest stars is called 'Juniper.'"

Other specimens illustrate the dangers of misconception when a word that is in common use has a special scientific meaning. Unless he is warned against the error, it is hard, for instance, Mr. Hornwill says, for a pupil to get out of his mind the idea that 'shed' in 'watershed' must point to some kind of a building. We read:

"Thus we get such examination answers as these: 'A watershed is a place where there is water and rocks overhead that form a shed.' 'A watershed is a house between two rivers, so that a drop of water falling on one side of a roof runs into one river, and a drop on the other side goes into the other river.'

"In a great many instances the root of the trouble is evidently an imperfect explanation of the fact or phenomenon described. When an examination candidate declares that 'a parallel straight line is one which, when produced to meet itself, does not meet,' how is it possible to escape the conviction that an attempt has been made to load the memory with a definition without the least endeavor to get hold of its meaning? Such an answer reflects far more seriously upon the teaching received than does the statement that 'parallel straight lines, even if produced to all eternity, can not expect to meet each other.' In the latter case, in spite of the confusion between the words 'infinity' and 'eternity,' there is at any rate a fairly substantial idea of what parallel lines are. Mere rotework teaching, again, would account for the declaration that 'air usually has no weight, but when placed in a barometer it is found to weigh about fifteen pounds a square inch.' Clearly, there can have been little laboratory teaching in the school from which came the answer that 'if a small hole were bored in the top of a barometer tube, the mercury would shoot up in a column thirty feet high,' tho one can not understand how any small boy with ordinary curiosity could have refrained from attempting to verify such a fascinating statement by independent experiment. The lazy mind, catching up vaguely something it has heard while escaping the least exertion of thought, is further illustrated in the startling proposition that 'things which are equal to each other are equal to anything else.'"

Even the most efficient teacher is sometimes exposed to the subtle danger of making an unimportant feature so interesting that the significant matter is overlooked. A specimen case quoted by Mr. Hornwill is the answer that "gravity is chiefly noticeable in the autumn, when the apples are falling from the trees." That the child who gave this answer was by no means a mere parrot is shown, the author thinks, by his ability to reach the conclusion that, if gravitation is chiefly illustrated in falling apples, the autumn is the time of year for it! To quote further:

"Happily many instances might be given in disproof of the frequent accusation that present-day school-teaching stifles originality. The mental activity with which a pupil, when at a loss for an answer, will construct one out of his own head is often such as gives promise of conspicuous distinction if once the habit of diligence could be formed. It is not mere adroit evasion to say that 'the difference between water and air is that air can be made wetter, but water can not.' No less thoughtful was the lad who in an essay on 'The Elements' said: 'Air is the most necessary of all the elements; if there was no such thing as air, I would not be writing this essay now; also there would be no pneumatic tires, which would be a sad loss.' A mind capable of detecting the subtlest analogies of nature must surely have been possest by the boy who wrote: 'Mushrooms always grow in damp places, and so they look like umbrellas.' We may be sure that it was not from a San-Francisco school that there came the assertion that 'the probable cause of earthquakes may be attributed to bad drainage and neglect of sewage.' . . . A particularly curious instance of independent but inaccurate observation is this answer to a question respecting the differences between steamers and sailing vessels: 'A steamer cut or part the water aside; but with a sailing vessel it is not the case, for it sail up and down on the waves and billows.' This answer, possibly, is due in some measure to the pictures—advertisements of steamship companies and the like—which represent steamers as aggressively cutting their way through the water, as compared with the quieter representations of the progress of sailing ships. Perhaps similarity with the domestic uses of electricity is accountable for the statement that 'electricity and lightning are of the same nature, the only difference being that lightning is often several miles in length, while electricity is only a few inches.'"

SCIENCE BREVITIES

THE dirtiest stream in America is the Youghiogheny River at McKeesport, Pa., according to a bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, says a reviewer in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, August 5): "In the stream, according to the report, the average quantity of dissolved mineral matter is 1.28 pounds per 1,000 gallons, or 619,000 tons a year, and of suspended matter 2.12 pounds per 1,000 gallons, or 1,028,000 tons a year. For each acre of tributary drainage area, therefore, the stream carries past McKeesport every day 7.97 pounds of material, or about 75 per cent. more than any other stream examined. Over two-thirds of this material, however, is doubtless derived from the mills and factories that line its banks for the last few miles of its course."

OUR attention is called by Dr. C. A. Browne to an error in a review of the work of Mr. Young and himself upon honey, quoted from *The Lancet*, in our issue for July 11th. It is stated therein that the genuineness of a sample of honey "may be indicated by the number of pollen-grains present, and that by counting these it is possible to ascertain approximately the amount of glucose or other adulterant." In the authors' own account of their experiments, in a bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, they say: "It will be seen that the estimated number of pollen-grains in one gram of the honeys examined varies between 123 and 5,410;" and they state that a honey of high pollen content "could be mixt with several times its volume of glucose without making the pollen count suspiciously low."

"WHAT amounts almost to an archeological railroad find has been made recently in the Alleghany River, between Oil City and Franklin, Pa.," says *The Railroad Man's Magazine* (New York, August). It goes on to say: "Half a mile of ties and rails were found. The rails bore the stamped trademark 'B. B. I. C.,' indicating that they were made by the Brady's Bend Iron Company. This was the first company to manufacture iron for railroads west of the Alleghanies. As the Franklin branch of the Erie when it was the Atlantic & Great Western, and the Franklin & Jamestown branch of the Lake Shore, both closely followed the course of the river, there would seem to be some doubt as to which of the roads lost a half-mile of track in a landslide, without resort to further records. The Brady's Bend Company has been out of business for about forty years."

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TRAINING PREACHERS TO MEET REAL LIFE

WHY are our theological schools suffering from a dearth of students? asks Benjamin S. Winchester, a Congregationalist minister, who writes in *The Outlook* (New York). It has been said that there are not more than half as many attendants at these schools as there were ten years ago. Simultaneously with this decline in the number of seminary students "has gone on a remarkable awakening of interest in Bible study and in the improvement of Sunday-school instruction," and men are offering themselves "in hardly lessened number for service as foreign missionaries." The lesson Mr. Winchester draws from this somewhat paradoxical situation is that as "colleges have so changed the form of their curriculum that it is scarcely recognizable to the graduate of fifteen years ago," so the instruction in the seminaries should be changed. He outlines a scheme on which he believes changes should be made. He takes the modern medical college as the model. This institution treats of the human subject. In his own words:

"It undertakes to do three things: to familiarize the student with the human body as it is when in a healthy, normal condition; also to acquaint him with the various forms of human ailment, so that he can recognize them at a glance; and to supply him with the means and methods for the relief of these ailments."

The teaching of the theological seminary, he thinks, should lie upon analogous lines. On this point he remarks:

"The prospective minister must know not only what the perfect Man is; he must be equally familiar with *imperfection*. The time is past when a minister can afford to ignore the *physical* limitations of the man he is trying to help toward a better character. He must take into account the imperfect conditions of heredity and environment to which the individual has been subjected. He must consider the effect upon character of bad air, insufficient food or clothing, arrested development, deformity, disease, lack of exercise, intemperance—in the broadest sense, the use of stimulants and narcotics. It is simply nonsense to say that a man who lives under the above conditions is to be dealt with in precisely the same way as one who has a more perfect set of conditions about him."

"It is no less important" that the prospective minister should be able to estimate the defects in character due to nervous and organic disorders, mental defects. The knowledge can not be acquired from text-books, but only from experience. As Mr. Winchester says:

"The student must not only study the sciences above mentioned after the university fashion; he must study at first hand the various physical, mental, and social disorders, and attempt solutions of the problems which they present. Much of this study will be best carried on by visiting, and so far as possible participating in the work of, the many agencies which are working to overcome these disorders. He will become familiar with gymnasia and systems of physical training, with the forms of out-of-door sports, with the attempts through 'model tenements' to overcome the ill effects of overcrowding, with the effort to secure better nutrition through 'domestic-science' classes, with the 'pure-food' agitation, with such institutions as the 'Keely cure' and 'tobacco cures' and 'drug cures,' with the work of hospitals, etc., etc. He will understand the real significance of such movements as are represented in 'Christian' and 'mental science,' the mental value of rest, change, vacations."

This experience must be acquired even by descending to the very strongholds of vice. The student must go into the slums:

"He must know the saloon in all its social aspects; move among the poor until he feels the grip of the problem of poverty; know the meaning of the sweat-shop and child labor; understand the labor-union; become familiar with the menace of cheap music-hall, dance-hall, brothel, and comprehend the ground of their appeal to men—and, what is more, the kind of good by which these social evils are to be overcome. The apartment-house, the club, the theater, the press, the ward political club, the department-store, the factory, the farm, the corporation—all must be studied at first hand, and under the guidance of a wise teacher, that the elements of good and of evil in each one may be discriminated. The social settlement will furnish a convenient place for the study of these ills, and it is perhaps not too much to say that a social settlement must lie at the center of every rightly equipped theological seminary. If the student is to do practical work, he must have his laboratory or clinic."

Yet science and literature of a certain sort are not to be neglected. The following is Mr. Winchester's outline of ministerial book education:

"A man who is to be a 'maker and mender of men' must know the *normal* man, physically, psychically, and socially. In other words, the first thing he must do is to master the sciences of biology, anthropology, psychology, pedagogy, ethics, sociology, and history. He must become thoroughly acquainted with the life of Jesus, in its human as well as divine aspects, for here alone is to be found the concrete example of the *perfect* Man."

Denominational characteristics need not suffer in a school which is actually undenominational:

"There is really very little about such a course of training that is distinctively sectarian. Every minister of Christ needs such a preparation to fit him for his task. The few peculiarities in which denominations of Christians differ from one another may easily be supplied by one or two men to teach that which is characteristic of any particular church. The largeness of the opportunity becomes all the more impressive when one considers the possibility of several theological institutions of different denominations uniting in one great theological university, with its social settlement, its school of pedagogy, and its group of churches all combined into one vast agency for training ministers who shall be 'makers and menders of men.'"

CHRISTIANS HINDERING CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA

IF the European Christians in India "behaved themselves like true Christians," writes Hira Lal Kumar in *The Indian Appeal* (Calcutta), "Christianity would have been the main religion of India by this time." As it is, he asserts, "the conduct of European Christians in India, generally speaking, is anything but desirable," and as a consequence "the Indians have a bad opinion of Christianity." Nowhere, he believes, is Christianity so sadly abused by the acts of its professors as in India. Even the judges, he asserts, are too often frankly partizan when they decide cases between a European and a native. In contrast to these alleged facts he outlines his own conception of a true Christian. We read:

"Altho the whole world does not believe in the Godhead of Christ, it is universally recognized that Christ is Love and that Christianity is the doctrine of love, and that true Christians are lovers of mankind. It teaches men morality, righteousness, truth, justice, and everything that is good for the individual and for society. A true Christian does not conceal a fact, nor does he utter lies to support a motive, selfish or political. He is against waging war for whatsoever purposes. He does not take protection of the art of diplomacy and speak lies as privileged to do so for the purpose of deceiving others.

"A true Christian is always truthful, sincere, simple, meek, and humble. He does not know what is duplicity. He thinks that a double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. He does not believe that a man would be trustworthy in one department of human action and at the same time treacherous in another. It is a mistake to think that a man can pass a certain part of his daily life in righteous pursuits and the rest in vicious enjoyments. A Christian can not act against his conscience even under compulsion.

"An immoral and unrighteous man, however extensive his literary attainments may be, and whatever social and official position

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he may hold, can never make himself a good and impartial judge, a true politician, and a beloved ruler. It is ridiculous to think that no importance attaches to the religiousness, righteousness, and morality of persons who administer justice or rule a country."

Christians at home, suggests Hira Lal Kumar, "would be making the best use of their wealth if they sent some missionaries to Christianize the hearts, not of the Indians, but of Europeans here who profess to be Christians but act worse than heathens."

A KNOTTY CHURCH-UNION PROBLEM IN AUSTRALIA

SPECIAL interest attaches to the proposed union between the Presbyterian and Anglican churches in Australia, which is described as "the most elaborate program of reconciliation between episcopacy and presbytery which has been worked out since the sanguine days of the Savoy Conference in London just after the restoration of Charles II." Altho the compact of union has been drawn up by a joint committee comprizing on the Episcopalian side the Archbishop of Melbourne, three other bishops, six priests, and two laymen, and on the Presbyterian side two ex-moderators of General Assembly, nine other ministers, and two laymen, the scheme has yet to go before the Presbyterian General Assembly and the Anglican General Synod. According to *The Interior*, a Presbyterian paper published in Chicago, "it is already plain that the High-church party in the Anglican fellowship throughout the world will move heaven and earth to prevent the ratification of the agreement on the Episcopalian part." From the same source we learn the following interesting details of how the joint committee approached a problem so bristling with difficulties:

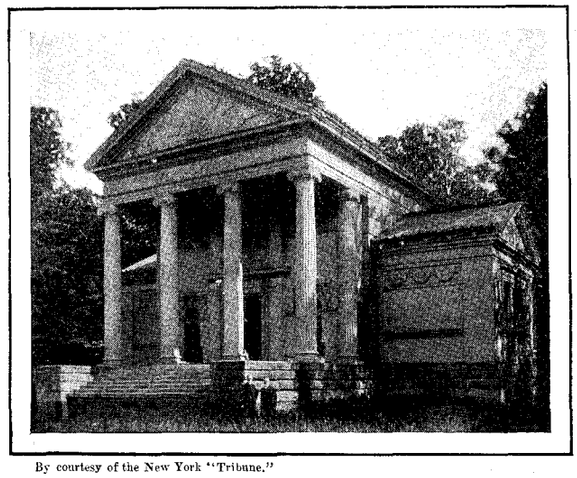
"They began work by the model of the so-called Lambeth quadrilateral, and speedily agreed on the first three points—that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments should be accepted as an infallible rule of faith and practise; that the standard of doctrine should be the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, and that the sacraments observed in the united church should be the Lord's Supper and baptism. On the fourth point, 'the historic episcopate locally adapted,' there came a hitch, and it took long and patient negotiation to find a way out satisfactory to both parties.

"After a year of conferences, the joint committee announced the adoption of an extended minute agreeing on the following principles and provisions: The united church shall be an independent church without any connection with the State. It shall recognize that the same succession of ministerial orders was common to all Christians up until the Reformation, and since then the succession has been maintained with equal validity in the Anglican Church through ordination by bishops, and in the Presbyterian Church through presbyteries presided over by moderators. In forming the united church there shall be held to be no difference whatever in the standing, rights, and privileges of Presbyterian ministers and of Anglican priests. (To this clause, which is the hardest point for High-churchmen to get over, a minority of the Anglican committee would give only a qualified assent.)

"After the two churches are united, all ministers shall be called presbyters. Some form of superintendence will then be necessary, and the church shall therefore have power to elect any presbyter to be a bishop. But the church in its duly constituted legislative body shall have power not only to enact the laws which bishops must obey, but shall also have power to determine their tenure of office in the jurisdiction to which they are elected. Candidates for the ministry shall be first ordained to preach, without right to administer the sacraments, and shall then be called deacons or licentiates. When they are ordained as presbyters with power of administering sacraments, the act shall be performed with the laying on of hands of one bishop and at least three presbyters.

"When a presbyter is consecrated to the bishopric, three bishops and a committee of presbyters appointed for the purpose shall 'take part'; it is not stated who shall lay on hands. The Book of Common Prayer is to be sanctioned, and additional forms of worship with it; but local congregations, if they prefer, may adhere to non-liturgical services. Church wardens and ruling elders shall be superseded by an order of local lay officials, for whom no name is yet designated, who shall have oversight of the local congregation, but shall not have right to participate in the dispensation of the communion.

"In the actual consummation of the union it is proposed that the primate of the Anglican Church shall take every Presbyterian minister by the hand and confer upon him 'all the rights, powers, and authorities pertaining to the office of a priest in the church as set forth in the ordinal of the Church of England.' Then the moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly shall in turn confer by name on every Anglican priest 'all the rights, powers, and authorities pertaining to the office of a presbyter in the church as set forth in the ordinal of the Presbyterian Church.' It is understood that before entering the union the Presbyterian Church of Australia will consecrate a few of its own pastors to the bishopric, so that they may be immediately assigned to dioceses along with present Anglican incumbents."



By courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

THE "HALL OF CHRIST," CHAUTAUQUA.

The two figures in the photograph are Dr. W. L. Watkinson, of London, and Bishop John H. Vincent.

THE HALL OF CHRIST

THE "Aula Christi," or Hall of Christ, at Chautauqua—now nearly completed, but not to be dedicated until next summer—is said to be unique in purpose among religious buildings. In it, according to the New York *Tribune*, are to be collected "all the books which have been written on the life of Christ, and a vast library dealing with interpretations of Christ—Christ in ethics, in social science, and in modern civilization." The idea of the building originated with Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Church, who says of it:

"The hall is a symbol, a representation of home and church circles, scattered all over the land, devoted to the same work, the study of the Christ. It is again a place of worship of the Christ—a service of silence, of sacred song, of reading, of prayer and meditation, a place for reverent, honest, and fervent study of Christ as a personal savior."

The building of the hall was made possible by the gifts of hundreds of people to whom the idea appealed, one-quarter of the entire amount being given by the Massey estate in Toronto. The material is stone, steel, white Roman brick, and white terra-cotta. To quote further from *The Tribune*:

"All the engravings of Christ which the art of ages has brought within reach will be collected in another room of the building, and will be kept in large drawers built for the purpose and where any one of the photographs, engravings, or other pictures will be easily accessible to those making a study of them.

"All the windows of the new building are of historic significance, presenting in chronological order events in the life of Christ.

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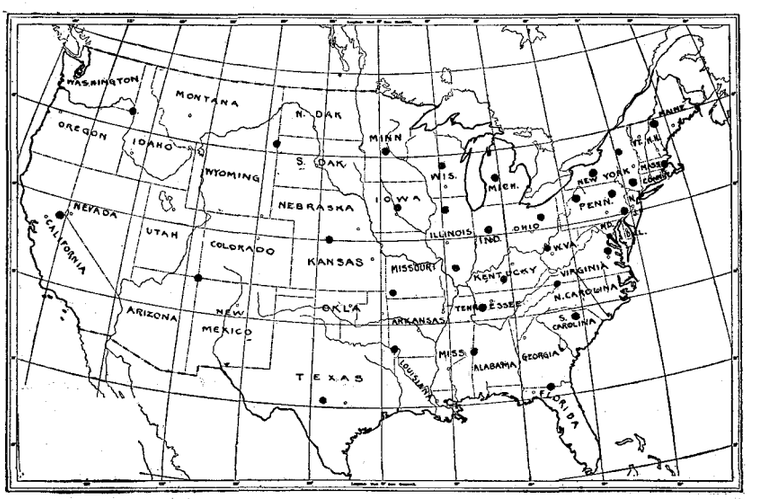
Within these most appropriate surroundings courses of study in the life, words, and deeds of the Savior and in the results of his teachings will be conducted for old and young. A main audience-room also provides for the holding of appropriate meetings. A curator and adviser will be in charge of the library and the engravings."

GROWTH OF MISSION STUDY

SPEAKING recently in behalf of foreign missions, Mr. Taft asserted that "Christianity and the spread of Christianity are the only bases for hope of modern civilization in the growth of popular self-government"—the spirit of Christianity, as he went on to explain, being "pure democracy." Turning from lay to clerical testimony, we find the assertion of Bishop Cranston that "Christian missions, as now conceived and projected, overtop and outreach all other undertakings." In the light of these claims it is



A STRIKING MAP USED IN MISSION-STUDY CLASSES.

The dots represent physicians, distributed according to population, if the United States had the same proportion of physicians as are at work in the non-Christian world.

interesting to note the growth of the so-called "mission-study" movement among the Protestant churches. The object of this movement is to cultivate in the young people of the churches an active interest in mission work, and an intelligent conception of its problems. The movement is an organized one, with special text-books and charts to facilitate its work. Says S. Earl Taylor in *The Epworth Herald* (Methodist):

"The mission-study movement is gaining momentum day by day. There are more people engaged in the systematic study of Christian missions than ever before. And these people are scattered over a wider area. In Great Britain the young people's workers of the Church of England, the nonconformist churches, and the United Free churches of Scotland are cooperating in the production of mission-study text-books.

"But it is not the number of books sold nor the extensive character of the work that is of the greatest importance. The true significance to the cause of world-wide evangelism lies in the character and future relationships of the people who are thus engaged in mission study. We have in connection with our own Young People's Department about thirty thousand young people studying missions. This is not a large number when compared with the total number of young people in the Church, but just as in our colleges a few thousand students will become the leaders of the tens of thousands who have not had the advantage of college training, so here we have these thousands of young people who will become intelligent missionary leaders of the future Church.

"And is this not, after all, the true solution of the missionary problem?"

In the editorial pages of the same paper we read further:

"One of the finest signs of progress in modern church life is the increasing interest in missions manifested among the young people. If there ever was a day when the work of the missionary was spoken of with a sneer, that day has gone by. In these days the missionary is held in deserved honor, and his work takes rank among the great civilizing agencies."

TO JUDAIZE AMERICANISM

THE editor of *The American Hebrew* (New York) notes a slowly growing conviction that "giving up the distinctive qualities of the Jew to a very vague and indefinite ideal known as Americanism" injures Judaism without doing much benefit to America. Yet there has been a "conscious policy among the leaders of American Israel to do what was known as Americanizing Judaism"; and already he finds that "Israel in America is less moved by spiritual things than almost any other branch of Israel throughout the world." The vast material growth of our country, he complains, "is casting a spell upon us, as upon the rest of Americans." The older Americanism, or New-Englandism, which was based on the older Judaism of the Old Testament, is fading out. A recognition of these facts, says the writer, is causing a reaction in the attitude of American Jews, who are beginning to realize that it is their duty as Americans "to try to Judaize Americanism." To quote further:

"A new spirit is slowly growing up among us which has been termed reactionary and conservative, and other unpleasant things, but which when rightly considered is really more national in the American sense than the other attitude. If we may venture to interpret it from this point of view, it is almost exactly the converse of the earlier ideal. Instead of attempting to Americanize Judaism, it is felt rather to be our duty as Americans to try to Judaize Americanism. Put thus crudely, the ideal seems somewhat pretentious and ambitious, but a careful examination of the needs of America at the present moment will show that this ideal is by no means chimerical. It is absolutely called for by the facts of the situation.

"It is perhaps one of the most characteristic features in contemporary America that the need of a general moral uplift is felt throughout the national life. Of course, to a certain extent this is true of all modern civilization. The older ideals have been abandoned to some extent, and the need of a transformation of them is felt in Europe as well as in America. But in addition to this the wonderful outgrowth of material prosperity in this country has, on the one hand, been destructive of idealism and, on the other, aroused a sense of duty to this larger outlook which creates dissatisfaction with a rule of conduct which seems to have been adequate up to the present time. Conduct which up to a few years ago was regarded as normal in the world of business is to-day stigmatized as criminal, and in general there is a dissatisfaction with the more recent American methods.

"Rightly regarded, this may be considered rather the beginning of true Americanism. Up to now American culture has been derivative. Its literature is a brilliant offshoot of English literature; its religion on the main, especially in New England, has been Old-Testament religion; it has not yet developed any particular form of art distinct from the great European schools; for inspiration it has still to look to the East across the ocean. In other words, America has not yet found itself. . . . . .

"In this new birth of true Americanism why should not Jews play a part, both by their racial characteristics and by their traditional religion? They are forming an integral and ever more important part of the great centers of population whence for the most part new movements issue. It would be idle to think that their influence would be predominant or revolutionary so far as it went, but in the struggle for ideals among the various sections of the American population they ought to have their part to play. It is therefore a serious and pressing problem to discover how far and in what way Jews can help in the immediate future to Judaize Americanism."

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THE WRITER'S OPPORTUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

"IN the life of a nation which begins its day with the morning paper and consumes millions of magazines per month, there must be a place for the professionals who supply the material these publications print," writes John O'Hara Cosgrave in *The New England Magazine* (Boston) for September; and he goes on to show that this is indeed "the day of the writer." Never before, asserts Mr. Cosgrave—who as editor of *Everybody's Magazine* has a first-hand knowledge of the situation he discusses—has there been so great a demand for the written product; never before have the fruits of mind and imagination commanded such high remuneration. Behind this are the facts that nowhere else is to be found so great a reading public as that which compulsory education and the growth of the population have created in the United States; and "nowhere else is there such a multiplication of agencies of literary information and entertainment." As a consequence our most successful authors are now securing "rewards hitherto confined to commerce and manufacture." At the same time "the opportunity of the young writer is endless," since "the newspapers are waiting for him, the magazines are seeking him, the book publishers are ready to pounce on him as soon as his head shows." In short, this is the era when the author, who "is the *raison d'être* of publishing," has "come into his own."

JOHN O'HARA COSGRAVE,

An editor who believes that "this is the day of the writer," and that in the United States in particular the opportunities of the literary career are greater than ever before.

Yet with the new opportunities which lie before the literary aspirant there are new difficulties also—difficulties which, as Mr. Cosgrave points out, "can not be overemphasized." In spite of the increased demand, standards are being raised instead of lowered. Thus "the best publications are striving to eliminate the superficial, the unreal, the inexact from their pages." The greatness of the opportunities of the new journalism, we are told, "has bred in editors a determination to be worthy of them, and their exactions increase in proportion to their sense of responsibility." Moreover, there is "a growing sense of the higher carrying power of the well-chosen word." At the same time has come the demand for a new type of writer. We read:

"The new type of magazine evolved in America is a form of journalism imposed on the old structures of essays, stories, and poems. It is concerned rather with tendencies and conditions than with current events, and treats these in their broadest application to the life of the nation. It breaks new ground and makes its own issues. Addressing simultaneously large audiences throughout the States, it is unshackled by local prejudice and has become an agency of illumination and reform. This development has created a demand for a new type of writer: the reporter of conditions, who must combine the knowledge and patience of the sociologist with the human instinct sense of the trained newspaper man. This type finds its best expression in Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, William Hard, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Charles E. Russell, and Will Irwin—men who devote months of laborious investigation to their subjects and interpret them in human terms to their public. These men have been called 'muck-rakers,' for they have dragged the wrongs of individuals and classes to the light of day; but their work has been the greatest single factor in that awakening of the national conscience—that new sense of responsibility, that resentment of greedy privilege and dishonest administration of politics and business which pervade our country to-day. They are the evangels of the new era.

"To meet the requirements of this new and higher journalism the aspirant may well submit to the tedium of an arduous apprenticeship. The magazines are looking for new men who can handle great subjects in a big way. The field is there, but the labor is stern. Such influence as this national journalism has attained can be held only by impartiality of statement, unassailability of facts, and a rigid adherence to the 'square deal.' For him who can do the work there is high compensation, a real reputation, and the consciousness of serving a noble cause."

Turning from the article-maker to the writer of fiction, Mr. Cosgrave continues:

"Half the contents of the great magazines and all the pages of a score of minor periodicals are devoted to fiction. To many the most attractive opportunity, then, is that of the story-maker. Ten years ago much of our romance was imported. English writers had a great vogue in America. Rudyard Kipling was at the height of his powers, Anthony Hope was turning out the best of his brilliant sketches, and Stanley Weyman could be depended on to endow medieval episodes with something of Dumas's magic. Foreign backgrounds and characters pervaded our periodicals, and except Howells and James and Richard Harding Davis and Miss Wilkins, few American names figured on contents tables. This is not the case to-day. With the growth of national self-consciousness we have begun to see ourselves imaginatively. A group of young writers, having grasped the dramatic values of our own environment, are translating them with skill and certainty of touch. The American short-story writer is now at the head of his class, and some of the work of the men whose names are casually passed over on contents tables is comparable only with the masterpieces of the great Frenchmen. Whosoever will trouble himself to contrast the current English and American periodicals must realize how far the American author now excels the Englishman, in technic, style, and even characterization.

"What are the conditions of success in fiction-writing? The same exactions are imposed upon the fiction-writer as on the article-builder. To depict humanity, he must know it—rightly to interpret any phase of life, he must have lived it. Lightness and certainty of treatment are generated by perfect command of detail. Innumerable treatises have been written on story-writing; but there are no recipes that relieve the author of unremitting labor. That way lies the only road to mastery."

In passing, Mr. Cosgrave comments on the interesting fact that our writers have failed to win the same relative position in the field of novel-writing that they have achieved in the short story. Therein, he says, lies another opportunity. To quote:

"Considering the finish the short story has attained in America, is it not curious that these latter-day authors have not yet achieved high command of the supreme form of fiction? Novels that are true and reliable studies of contemporaneous and local life they are giving us in plenty. Symmetry of form and charm of style we do not lack. In 'The Octopus' the late Frank Norris came near the real epic swing. There were indications of volcanic force in Upton Sinclair's 'The Jungle,' but where may we look for the sweeping comprehension, the dynamic fire of Hardy or Meredith, the certain mastery of technic of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the poise, imagination, and erudition of Maurice Hewlett, or that something universal and poetic which made us recognize in 'The Divine Fire' the work of a possible new Olympian? In the novel, so far, we must admit English superiority. The material is here. It has been presented to us in a hundred books, but the passion and power that weld character, incident, and environment into the inevitable whole are wanting. I have suggested the opportunity."

The writer, Mr. Cosgrave remarks, has the advantage over the doctor and the lawyer that "he can make the work of learning his

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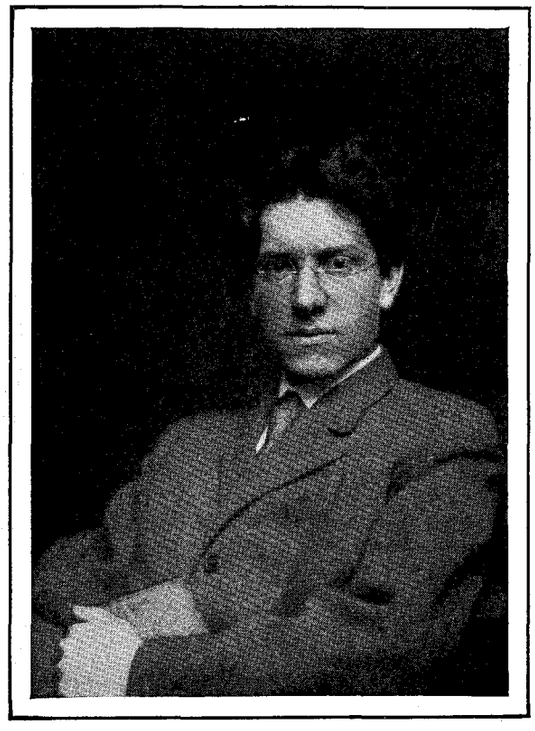
trade earn him his living." As to the income that he may hope for ultimately, we read further:

"In all arts, as in commerce or finance, the great prizes are for the few. A good story is worth from $100 to $1,000, determined by its length, its value, and the reputation of the writer. The authors who have made a public of their own through their books are paid a higher rate than those whose reputation has not extended beyond the magazine field. The theory is that their names have a carrying power outside the periodical's personal appeal. The writers of whom this is true average from $10,000 to $25,000 a year, determined by the character and amount of their work. The less successful average from $4,000 to $8,000. But there are other compensations than mere dollars and cents for the writer. He is his own master; he labors when and where he pleases; and he has the satisfaction of the artist in his work. As to fame: he has



MR. PERCY MACKAYE,

An American dramatist who sees indications that his fellow playwrights are beginning to lead public taste, instead of merely following it and catering to its demands.

the recognition of his craft rather than that of society at large; for art has not yet attained rank in America. Our celebrities are still our captains of industry and finance or our politicians, rather than our authors, painters, or sculptors. This is a transitory condition, however, and it is comforting to look forward to the time when the lion of the moment will be the brilliant novelist whose latest achievement the populace will celebrate with banquets and bonfires."

There is further cheer for the literary aspirant in Mr. Cosgrave's statement that "there is more joy in a magazine office over an available manuscript from a new writer than over the best work of a veteran contributor." The "sound reasons" for this are set forth as follows:

"The tendency of the insider is toward repetition—the newcomer has a fresh view-point, and variety of style and diversity of subject are essential factors of successful publishing. In any mail-bag of typewritten stories and poems may be the first manuscript of the next Kipling, or Davis, or Tarkington—and there is nothing a magazine editor so prides himself upon as discovering unknown merit, especially that which has escaped his competitors. Indeed, editorial reputations are largely based on the discoveries of new literary stars or planets, and achievements of this character rank as distinguished events in the history of publication. And rightly so."

THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST "FINDING HIMSELF"

WHILE the late Bronson Howard has been quoted as tracing the present low estate of the English and American drama—as evidenced by "the colossal percentage of failures both in New York and London"—to the fact that our dramatists "are ignoring their public and writing to please themselves," Mr. Percy Mackaye, writing in the *North American Review*, finds hope in this very fact. To serve the American public, urges Mr. Mackaye, the native dramatist must to a certain extent ignore it. That is to say, he must turn a deaf ear to its demands in so far as those demands are prompted by an unenlightened or a misguided taste. If the public persists in making foolish demands, the fault rests chiefly with the nature of its theatrical education, and the dramatist, remembering this, must not lose faith. "Our dramatists," he asserts, "can not believe too stanchly in the inherent human worth of the public." Indeed, "it is precisely because they have so long ignored in the public the fine and beautiful instincts which are potential in it, and catered instead to the petty and ignoble instincts which are actual in it, that our dramatists have exprest so little that is of lasting service to the public."

Not until lately, we are told, has the incentive to self-expression lodged itself in the American dramatist; but now that such an impulse has asserted itself, Mr. Mackaye finds the situation full of promise. He foresees "not the degeneration of the present drama, but its regeneration." To quote:

"In support of this inference, I would cite a comparison—an American comparison—between the present period of our native drama and the New-England period of our native literature in its beginnings. And in this connection I would suggest the following queries:

"If Nathaniel Hawthorne, in his own day, had *not* sufficiently ignored his contemporary public to write to please himself, how much would the public of this day—how much would the public of to-morrow—desire to read his works?

"And again—what is, perhaps, even more to the point: If he had *not* written to please himself, would Hawthorne have written at all?—Would his genius have exprest itself?

"If Emerson, Whittier, Whitman, Lowell, in their noblest and most successful utterances, had not been moved to expression by an inner necessity, but, instead, had been moved by the outward necessity of ascertaining what their public wanted them to say, would the public of their day, of this day, and of to-morrow be the richer or the poorer?

"And again: If by some miraculous dispensation those same poets, reborn with the instinct and knowledge of stagecraft, were to-day writing for our stage to please themselves, would their writings be, therefore, degenerative to our drama?"

A large section of our public, says this writer, regards the drama as "a kind of varicolored cordial wherewith to aid its after-dinner digestion." "In this capacity," he remarks, "it receives notorious attention in the daily newspapers, where it is diligently exploited and advertised, being, according to its various brands and samples, vouched for or condemned by expert tasters and epicures." Among the factors making for a different point of view, however, he mentions "the growing custom of publishing the text of modern plays." The reading of the naked text of a play, he explains, makes an unusual demand upon the imagination of the reader, and "informs him in the first principles, so to speak, of the anatomy of the dramatic idea." Thus "a skilled reader of plays becomes an informed playgoer." To quote further:

"He will judge a theatrical performance as the interpretation of a dramatic idea; he will judge acting as a mode of objectifying the creative art of the dramatist. So, from having been merely a layman, he will—by clarification of his standards—become an artist, and his art will be criticism. Thus, by a strong spiral of mutual enlightenment, the actor too will mount to ever higher standards of his special art—interpretation. No longer receiving applause

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for the substitution of personality for impersonation, and prevented, by informed public opinion, from assuming an irrelevant dictatorship for subordinating the dramatic idea to his own caprice, the actor in his proper function will fall newly in love with his vocation as the subtlest and noblest of symphonic players—the artist of the human instrument. . . . . .

"I would not, of course, be construed as meaning that printing and reading plays can alone produce the desired effect. Many other factors of knowledge and emancipation must contribute to that.

"I mean only that the custom of publishing plays will become at least a real drop in the great empty bucket of public enlightenment concerning these things. For the printed play will gradually accustom the American public to realize, as the public in France and Germany has long since realized, that the dramatic form is a legitimate form of self-expression, so that the universal publishing of plays will become as normal a custom as the universal publishing of novels.

"At the same time the public will become expert in the special art of reading plays, and thereby it will learn to judge them by standards not of the so-called 'closet-drama' (whose hybrid standards are corruptive of sound dramaturgy), but by those of the theater."

AN ART EXCHANGE WITH GERMANY

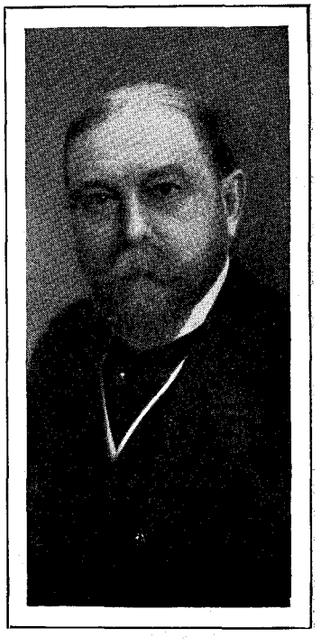
A BERLIN dispatch to the New York *Sun* states that the collection of representative German paintings which will be exhibited in the New-York Metropolitan Museum of Art in December "must be definitely regarded as the commencement of a thoroughgoing art-exchange program" between the two countries. This naturally recalls the inauguration of our present scheme of professorial exchange with Germany, which has now been in operation for three years. One of the leading advocates of extending this international exchange into the department of art is Mr. Kuno Francke, professor of the history of German culture and curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, whose name is already well known in connection with the professorial exchange. Writing in the *Internationale Wochenschrift* of Berlin of the work already done and of its proposed extension, Professor Francke admits that so far the character and influence of this work have been "more wide than deep." Even so, he claims, it has been rich in results. He says in part:

"With the exception of Professor Richards, who made laboratory research for some special investigators the main part of his work, and Professor Schofield, whose English seminar naturally attracted a goodly number of advanced students, the American savants in Germany have devoted themselves chiefly to work of a nature that appealed to larger audiences. The same is true of the representatives of German scholarship in Cambridge and New York, but with this difference, that in America the audiences who listened to the German university men were to a large extent composed of non-academic auditors, including a large percentage of women.

"It accordingly can not be denied that the exchange of professors so far has not been lacking in disappointing features; and yet it would be unjust to speak slightingly of the results already attained through this experiment. There has been a rich result in manifold impulses and new points of view, both in Germany and in this country, and these results will be all the greater in the future. Much has been done to introduce German literature and thought in America, and much more will be done if the Germans continue to send such men as Professors Kühenemann and Clemen."

This exchange, he goes on to say, should now be enlarged to cover the field of art also. To quote further from Professor Francke's presentation of the case:

"That American art has during the past twenty years ceased to be a mere reproduction of French schools, and has developed a remarkable independence and originality, no man who knows the facts will deny. How little Germany knows of even the best productions of American art is seen by the fact that one of the greatest of modern sculptors, the recently deceased American Saint-Gaudens, is not even mentioned in the otherwise excellent work of Fr. Hacks, Kunst der 19. Jahrhunderts. The memorial exhibition of the works of this master, opened some weeks ago in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, forced upon me the conviction that Germany could not at the present time offer anything like this. No German sculptor has done anything like the Shaw memorial in Boston, the Sherman statue in New York, the Puritan in Springfield, the Image of Sorrow in Washington, or the Lincoln of Chicago. Here we find a most rare combination of primitive power with the finest development of personality; simplicity united with greatness; here we find a divine genius, the revelations of which not only demand, but inspire, unconditional allegiance. Here is native art in its fullest development. I am convinced that if we succeeded in making faithful reproductions of these five masterpieces of art in the colors of the originals and exhibited them in Berlin, this alone would be for German plastic art an object-lesson of the greatest importance.



MR. HUGO REISINGER,

One of the committee who are selecting German paintings for exhibition in New York. Mr. Reisinger is a New-York merchant and art connoisseur, and is the possessor of the finest collection of German paintings in this country.

"Several weeks after the sculpture exhibition in New York the Academy of Arts in Philadelphia opened its picture exhibition, which is of a nature to fill the European visitor with amazement at the phenomenal progress which American painting has attained toward the realization of the ideal of a national style. This exhibition is arranged by a group of artists calling themselves The Ten Painters, men between the ages of forty and fifty and as good as unknown in Germany, unless perchance such names as Tarbell, Benson, Childe Hassam, Weir, have been here and there heard of.

"Here too the effect upon me was simply overwhelming. A really independent and natural and healthy type of art throughout characterizes the work of these men. Their imagination is more receptive than productive, and they picture the world within them in all its glory, fineness, and fulness; and this world is the American world, in all its self-glory and untrammeled development. What a gain it would be if German painters would become acquainted with the works of these men and such others as La Farge, Sargent, Abbey, and Melchers, through a selection of their productions placed on exhibition in Berlin. What valuable allies they would prove to those German artists who are trying to realize the same ideals, especially the attainment of a genuine, pure, and intrinsically healthy national style.

"And as far as the relation of American to German art is concerned, it is an undeniable fact that the knowledge and influence of German art in America are practically nothing. Even such prominent names as Böcklin, Leibe, Hildebrand, and Klinger are unknown to the American people; and German art offers America something in the line of depth, power, and fantasy which can only bring good results. But only the best that German art produces should be permitted to go before the American people. Some efforts in this line have been made, especially by the Copley Society of Boston, Hugo Reisinger, the New York art-lover, and by Walter Scott, the Berlin sculptor; but the time has now come to do this work on a larger scale by international exchange of works of art, parallel exhibitions of German art in America and American art in Germany, which exhibitions should be held about the same time, and surely such exhibitions would have also the further effect of bringing about a revision of the protective policy of the United States in regard to the importation of works of art."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE DIVORCE OF ART FROM NATIONAL LIFE

LONDON'S recent art exhibitions have drawn practically the same complaint from Mr. Laurence Binyon and Mr. Laurence Housman—namely, that the great bulk of the pictures are "exhibition art," having no vital relation to the life of the people. "Art in our time seems like an iridescent oil spread about on the surface of the muddy waters of our civilization; it and life don't mix," laments Mr. Binyon in *The Saturday Review*. And artistic conditions in England and the United States are sufficiently alike to give these criticisms a significance on this side of the Atlantic as well. Mr. Housman, discussing the problem more in detail in the Manchester *Guardian*, writes:

"In the course of the last few months an habitué of the London art-galleries has probably cast his eye over at least ten thousand contemporary pictures in oil and water-color, and several hundred pieces of statuary. And where does all this art go to—this product of a large and highly trained class of the community? What part is it destined to play in the national life?

"The bulk of it, the larger part, at any rate, returns unsold to the studios of the artists; the rest, for the most part, goes to line the walls of the well-to-do classes—walls which in nine cases out of ten are already too lavishly furnished for additions to have any but a detrimental effect. A score or so of the pictures find their way perhaps to public galleries; about twice that number, in the shape of portraits, will stand as semipublic memorials, in clubs, colleges, and committee-rooms, of men who have deserved well from certain sections of the community; a few statues will occupy prominent places in the streets and squares of London and our larger towns.

"Only in the case of these few portraits and statues is there any direct connection between contemporary art and the national life. Nearly everything that we produce is exhibition art—art which we frame and hang in a good light so that it may be conveniently seen; and from the temporary exhibition of a London season it goes either to more permanent exhibition in some public gallery or to domestic exhibition on walls where the presiding spirit of decoration is merely that of profusion and display. What is the matter with us that our art only flourishes in forms which play directly into the hands of the man of property, and so little into the hands of the state, for whose well-being he and his property exist?"

Turning from this question to the more important one, "How can modern art find its way into modern life and give and receive from it such a setting as will make each native to the other?" Mr. Housman continues:

"Quite clearly, it can only do so where the individual sense of joy goes forth to become the communal, where holiday has become holy day once more, and where leisure means opportunity for the individual worker to merge his life and interests in the life and interests of others. The Welsh Eisteddfod is perhaps the nearest thing left in our midst to this identification of national festivity and art, tho we get a mild reflection of it in the music which has of recent years been provided for the public on Sundays and holidays in our parks.

"The harvest festivals of our churches have also about them possibilities which are very largely squandered, but both there and in other of the great church festivals the instinct of the public to adorn its joy with banners and flowers lies dormant; and in connection with these the masque and the dance (processional and religious) might yet be revived, and a form of drama that on such occasions gave itself freely to the popular delight might in time become national. But free giving is the very root of national art now that democracy is the mold into which our general energy has to flow. And painters must find their way to a form which will allow of that free gift, whether through municipal pomp or private patronage, before their art can become a true part of the age in which they live.

"Tho this country will not lend itself to mural painting so long as we exalt the money-making properties of smoke above the health-giving properties of pure air, artists might yet turn their energies to pageant and tapestry, to hand-stenciled textiles, to banners, to means of expression in this demonstrating age that will link them directly with the emotional occasions upon which democracy displays its purpose and its force. Mosaic, too, may find, perhaps, a future in the architecture which is yet to arise from that transcendent example of a new birth from old lineage—the interior of the Roman-Catholic Cathedral of Westminster."

KIPLING'S LIMITATIONS

ALTHO Mr. Kipling's poems range in subject over both hemispheres and the seven seas, not to speak of Azrael's outposts, his poetry actually touches a surprizingly small segment of life, asserts a reviewer in the London *Times*. While acknowledging that there is a virtuosity about the poems which "makes it difficult to examine them coolly," this critic maintains that "every-day affairs, common problems, universal passions, hardly find a place in them at all." Even their patriotism, we are told, is remote from the usual form of that emotion, since Mr. Kipling's enthusiasm is aroused only by the Englishmen who are doing the Empire's work outside of England. To quote more fully on this point:

"It may be objected that patriotism is a universal passion; and so, no doubt, it is; and certainly the greatness and magnificence of the English figure in these poems to some purpose. But Mr. Kipling's vein of sentiment on this subject is very far from being patriotic. He only cares for Englishmen when they are in the colonies or in India or on one of the blood-stained fringes of the Empire. The Englishman in England, unless, indeed, he is merely at home on leave, he sometimes seems positively to hate—

> The poor little street-bred people that vapor and fume and brag—

"This is the tone in which we are habitually referred to, if we live in our native island. This may be imperialism, tho we doubt it, but it is hardly patriotism. We do not say that imperialism, even in this form, may not be the better of the two—that is another point altogether, and scarcely a literary one. We only say that it has a very much more remote bearing upon life as most people live it. It is a healthier sentiment, perhaps, than that form of patriotism which begins and ends in abusing foreigners; so far from that, there is hardly a word in Mr. Kipling's poetry to show that he is aware of their existence. But this shadowy sense of the glory of being English only when you have left Southampton is a totally unreal thing to most people, and in such a form probably appeals chiefly to sedentary stay-at-homes. It is on this cloud-like basis that a large part of Mr. Kipling's poetry has, as we know, been reared; and that part includes nearly all that he has written in a purely personal vein."

This leads to the admission that "Mr. Kipling's gift is essentially dramatic," as well as to the complaint that "when he writes *in propria persona* he is constantly harassed by two somewhat diverse enemies—the daily papers and the prophets of the Old Testament." Thus we read:

"His poetry is betrayed on one side toward the cheapest of journalistic ornament, and on the other toward vague and sonorous archaisms. But when he writes as a private soldier or a Scottish engineer he is incapable of false notes. His sense of character is far too acute to be misled by his taste. In poems like 'McAndrew's Hymn' or 'The Mary Gloster' there is not a word which is not perfectly just and inevitable. But in these and in the Barrack-room Ballads it is still to be noted that the field covered is a small one. The people are ordinary people, no doubt, but the circumstances are very special. The soldiers in the ballads hint that they are human, but we see them in their pleasures or difficulties only as soldiers, not as human beings. They fight and drink and make love like other people, it is true, but always in the foreground is the fact that they are a class apart, doing disagreeable and dangerous work for a not particularly grateful country. This is, of course, no disparagement of these admirable verses, which merely keep to their natural limits; but it is an illustration of the way in which Mr. Kipling's poetry persistently stays outside any vein of emotion that is common property."

Yet the reviewer qualifies this last statement by a further admission, namely, that a number of Kipling's poems embody the spirit of pure romance undisturbed by any other motive, and are therefore "universal enough" in their appeal.

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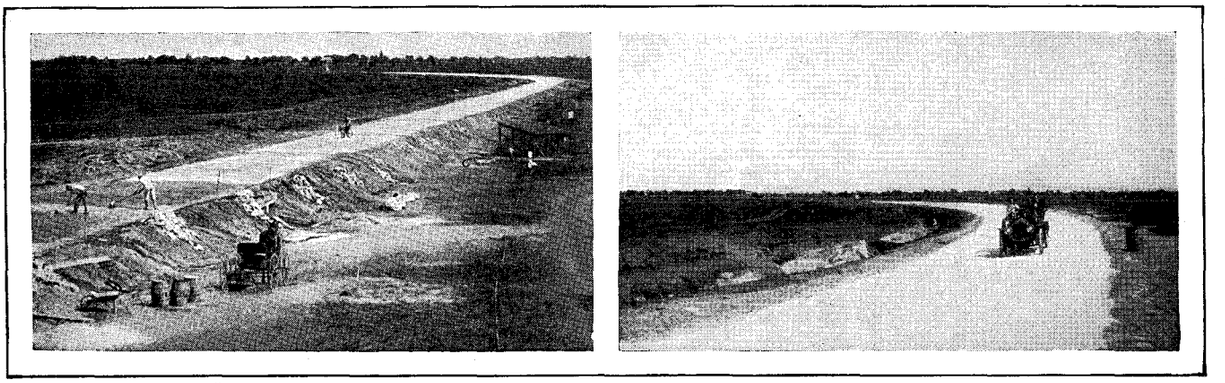


By courtesy of "The Automobile," New York.

COMPLETING ONE OF THE NEW PARTS OF THE ROAD. ONE OF THE SHARP TURNS.

SCENES ON THE ROUTE OF THE VANDERBILT-CUP RACE OF OCTOBER 24.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

THE VANDERBILT-CUP RACE COURSE

AUTOMOBILE pages in daily newspapers, and the automobile magazines to an even greater extent, have recently given up large amounts of space to details of the course on Long Island for the Vanderbilt-Cup Race of October 24. Nearly twelve miles of the new motor parkway will be available for this race. It will be fenced on both sides by heavy wire, and will be supplemented by additional roads already existing until a course of approximately twenty-five miles will have been secured. These additional roads include portions of the Jericho Turnpike and the old Westbury, Fairview, and Round-Swamp roads, as shown on the map herewith given. Formal application for the use of the supplementary roads has been favorably acted upon by the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County. The granting of this permission was contingent upon giving a bond for $25,000, the same "not to be released until all the roads used had been restored to their normal state of repair." This condition has been acceded to by the petitioners. It is announced further that 1,200 uniformed and armed men will be furnished to guard the course, in addition to the deputies furnished by Nassau County. Two motorcycles fitted with speedometers will be employed in assisting in the arrest and conviction of violators of speed limits.

It is expected that along the twelve miles of the motor parkway the majority of spectators will naturally congregate, but this road, says a writer in *Motor Age*, "will be guarded by a high fence on either side, absolutely cutting off the public from access to the course." Over this course it is expected that an average speed of seventy miles an hour can be secured. Indeed, it is probable that only "the speed limitations of the cars themselves will measure the rate of going." Of the general character of the route the same writer says:

"The route presents few hills of any considerable grade. More than one-half of the circuit is down grade. The balance is practically dead level, and includes twelve miles of specially laid cement highway. The parkway section is dished and banked upon all turns, with easy grades approaching public highway and railway crossings. The splendid county and State roads embraced in the course will admit of speed well-nigh as great as on the parkway itself.

"A mammoth steel stand ten times the size of former ones is to be erected by the parkway corporation on the south side of the cement stretch four miles from its beginning [shown in the center of the bottom of the cut]. It will afford its occupants not only a bird's-eye view for the entire twelve miles, but will enable them to see the racers at their highest speed on the easy 'S' turns and as they negotiate the grades at the crossways.

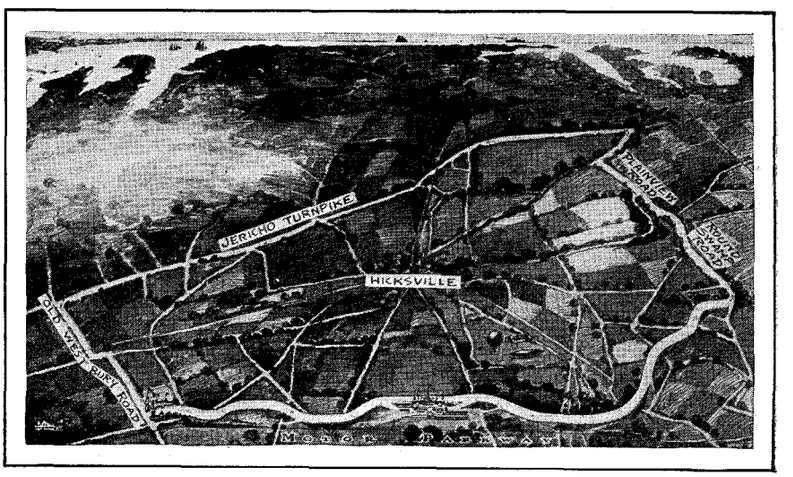
"Beginning at the Jericho Turnpike and the old Westbury Road, the racers will speed over Hempstead Plains with not a vestige of shrubbery or any woods to cut off the view. The parkway also runs through the same kind of open country, affording an unbroken vision. Leaving the parkway and entering the public road at Bethpage, the racers will encounter Manneto Hill, hardly of sufficient grade to be worthy of a name. Then will come the only stretch of road at all dangerous, and this by reason of the foliage of the Round-Swamp and Plainview roads being thick and frequent turns admitting of but a short range of vision. There is ample shade from overhanging trees along the Jericho Turnpike, but the road is very broad, permitting a view ahead of ample extent to insure safety in driving.

"Along the parkway stretch there are two or three cement bridges and one span to carry the road over intersecting roadways and low places. The center of the parkway, it may be interesting to note, is being built first to insure early completion and a firm bed. Later, however, the road will be widened six feet on either side.

"There are eight sharp turns on the State and county road portions of the course, but the parkway turns are all beautifully rounded and banked. The surface of the cement is as smooth as a city concreted street, and the possibilities for high speed are quite enough to satisfy the ambition of the most daring racing drivers in the world who will compete.

"The road will be completed in ample time for the American cars to practise for the eliminating trials, set for October 10, for a few days. The work is distributed among several contractors, each of whom has but a short section of road to complete. All of the crushed stone and cement necessary in the construction was upon the ground early in August, together with the steel netting which forms the foundation for the cement roadbed. The wire fencing which is to run along both edges has been contracted for. This fencing is about five feet, and composed of ten parallel wires set close together and held in position by vertical wires about twelve inches apart.

"The course for the 1908 race is much more isolated than those previously used for Vanderbilt-Cup races in that no part of it passes through a town or village where crowds would naturally congregate."



COURSE FOR THE VANDERBILT-CUP RACE, SHOWING THE OLD ROADS AND THE COMPLETED SECTION OF LONG ISLAND MOTOR PARKWAY.

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Additional details are given by a writer in *The Automobile*. The cement portion of the course will be twenty-eight feet wide, and will cross all intersecting railroads and highways overhead by cement viaducts. These viaducts and bridges are the most expensive portions of the highway, since they must be fully twenty feet above the level of the intersecting dirt and railroads. The writer says further:

"After leaving the grand stand the racers will have a very fast run over the cement for eight miles eastward to Bethpage, where the parkway joins what is known as the Round-Swamp Road, which runs north, on a slight grade, to the beginning of the Plainview Road. Following this road, the car continues on north to its intersection with a new extension of the Jericho Turnpike. At this point the course bends directly west, around what has been dubbed the "Flatiron Turn." The cars have a very speedy stretch, nearly all down grade, westward along the Jericho-Turnpike extension to Jericho, one of the turns on the 1906 Vanderbilt course.

"The race will start, as usual, soon after daylight, and the grand stand, which is to be located on a portion of the new cement way, where the spectators are afforded the finest view of the cement course, will be reached directly by special trains on the Long Island Railroad. A branch of this road runs directly from Long Island City to Garden City, which is about four miles west of the beginning of the course. Altho the regular trains do not run below Garden City at present, the tracks are in good repair as far as Bethpage, which is the eastern terminus of the parkway, and the railway company proposes to run sidetracks to the rear of the grand stand.

"It may be possible for visitors to the race from a long distance to take a sleeping-car at Long Island City on the night preceding the race, and remain in it on the grand-stand sidetracks until the racing-cars are called to the line at daylight. Never before have such complete arrangements been made for the accommodation of visitors to an automobile race. There will be twelve miles of elegant parking space, on either side of the cement way, under the control of the Cup Commission."

LUCK WITH A SECOND-HAND CAR

A writer who uses the initials "A. H." contributes to *The Automobile* a narrative of a successful summer with a second-hand car. He had long had an ambition to own a car, but could not afford one until a friend, who owned a fine gasoline touring-car, suggested to him that he buy a certain second-hand car that he knew of. This "A. H." finally did, paying "a little less than $375" for it, delivered at his home. The transaction took place just before winter set in. "A. H." says of his experience during the following season:

"On the opening of the season of 1907 I sent for an expert from a garage and repair-shop in a neighboring city. He repacked a few valves, made some necessary adjustments, fired up, and gave me instructions in the management of the car. The following day I fired up and took the car out myself, unassisted, and ran it for several hours, both morning and afternoon. For a number of days all went well, and we were delighted with our acquisition.

"But, after a time, a series of annoying mishaps occurred; none of them serious; many, in fact, mere trifles that I could now set right myself. They would not have been so perplexing if there had been any one in town acquainted with this make of car. As it was, I was obliged to depend on the foreman of the railroad repair-shops, who is at liberty only after hours, and not always then. I got along, however, with some expense and much exasperation, almost on the verge of giving up autoing as too troublesome and costly an amusement for me, until the first week in July, when, on the top of all my other troubles, the superheaters burned out.

"Tho disheartening enough at the time, this was really the best thing that could have happened, for it was the cause of my taking the car out of town to the repair-shop above mentioned, where, with all necessary machine tools and spare parts at hand, a workman could do more in an hour than he could at my house in ten. My expert spent a few hours on the car, and did so thorough a job that from that day until the close of the season the car cost me less than one dollar for repairs and replacements. This does not include what I have paid for tires, which is another story. The tires were not new when the car came to me, and I have bought three new ones, at $22.22 a piece. I bought another before taking the car out this spring, so that I have four practically new tires, and two spare ones, good enough to carry for use in emergency. The car is in better condition now than when I bought it, and will undoubtedly cost far less to run this season than it did last.

"During the summer, when I had ten weeks free, I ran the carriage nearly every pleasant day, at a cost of about $3 a week for gasoline. My entire outlay for the year, including original cost of car, three new tires, tools, and other equipment, gasoline, oil, barn rent, repairs, everything, amounted to a little less than $600. This is more than I intended it should be when I started out; but, considering all that we got for the money, it was probably money well spent.

"The little car is graceful in its lines and unpretentious in appearance. Indeed, it looks more like a buggy than an automobile, in spite of its low wheels, pneumatic tires, and comparatively long wheelbase. It has ample power to carry four persons, is smooth-running and quiet, and easy to control even in the midst of a crowded street. Tho it has its limitations and disadvantages, it has done all one could reasonably expect, and I am abundantly satisfied."

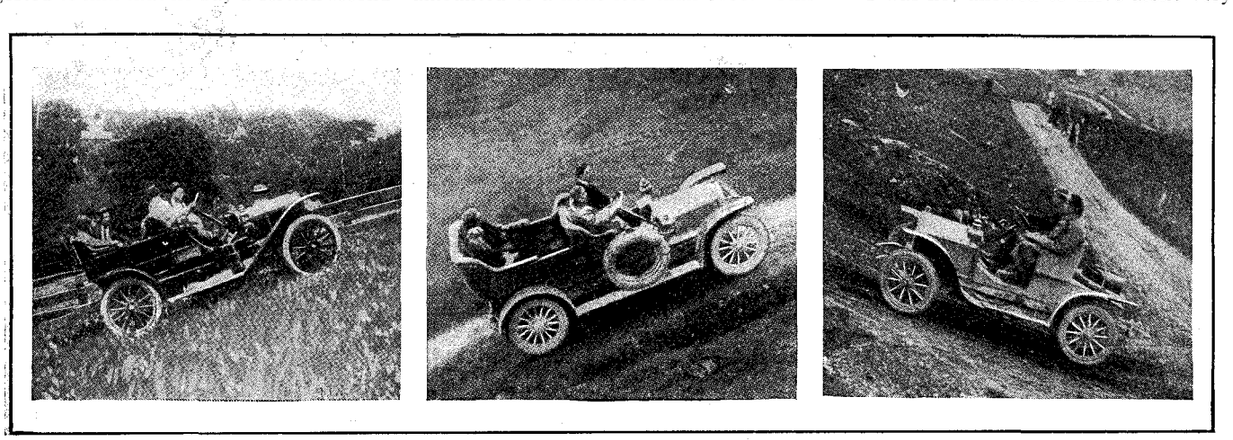
CHILD'S EXPERIENCE WITH A CAR

Bernice Haynes, daughter of a maker of motor-cars, and still a child, has prepared for publication an account of her experience in driving cars. It appears in *Motor Age* and *The Automobile*. When she was only eight years old she guided a two-cylinder runabout four miles into the country, her father taking the car back. Ambitious then to drive a car while riding in it alone, she was permitted next season to drive one around a city block. She performed this feat several times at slow speed, and later she accomplished her purpose of riding out into the country alone:

"One evening, just about dark, we were out riding and ran out of gasoline about three-quarters of a mile from home. We were not far from the trolley line, so father went to the factory on a street-car. He brought a can of gasoline from the factory in another machine. We did not know what to do with two cars. I suggested that I could take one of them home. Father and mother discust this plan for a short time, and finally agreed to allow me to drive the one home in which we had been riding. Father, mother, and my brother took the other car and drove home on the slow speed. I kept very close to them all of the way, and we accomplished the run without an accident. I thought that after I had done as wonderful a thing as to drive for three-quarters of a mile without any accidents I certainly should be allowed to do it again, but father said that I must not, because if the engine stopt I could not start it.

"About a year after this, when I was eleven years old, father had to go away. He took a car to the station, which is about one and a half miles from the factory. As there was no one else at the station who could take it to the factory, he let me take it. This was the first time I drove alone on the middle speed.

"I was not allowed to drive alone very



From "The Automobile."

GIVING A "DEMONSTRATION" IN ILLINOIS. ON THE KENMORE HILL, SCOTLAND. A TURN IN THE ROAD IN SCOTLAND.

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Styles Are Greatly Changed

In New York, Long Coat Suits are in vogue and styles are Greatly Changed.

The "NATIONAL" Style Book, sent FREE, for the coupon printed below, shows all the radical changes in fashion, pictures all the new and desirable suits exactly as worn in New York this Fall.

You can have any one of these suits made to your order, out of your own choice of our 400 different materials. Think of it.

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These free Samples are a representative assortment from the largest stock of woolen materials in New York City, including all the imported and new novelty suitings and all desirable weaves and shades as worn in New York. The Samples and Style Book are free for the coupon if you **send it back to-day.**

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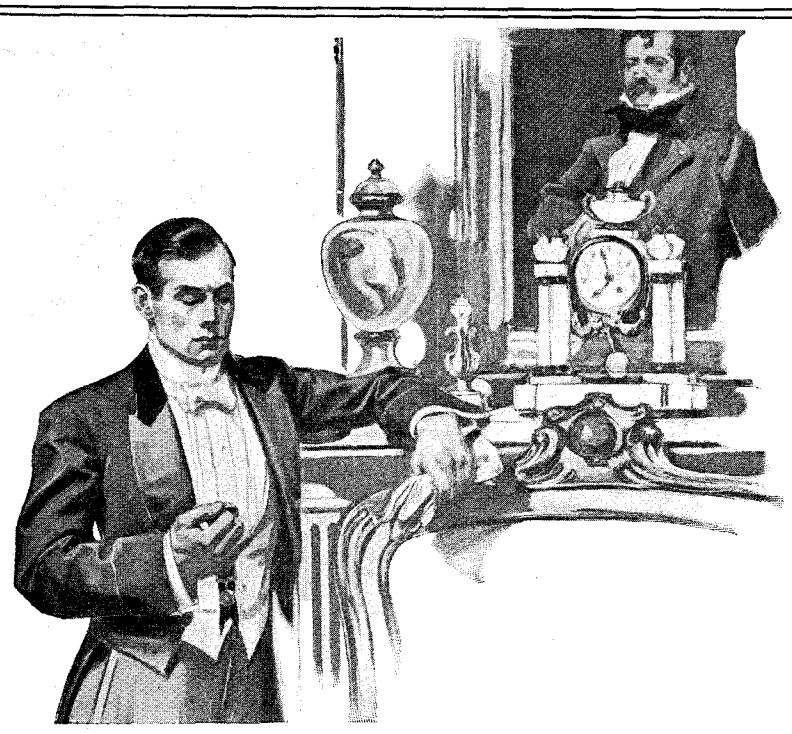


The Howard Watch

A Howard watch handed down to the third generation is like family portraits. Only the well-to-do could afford a Howard in the early days. The Howard has been carried by more distinguished Americans than any other watch.

Now that its price makes it more accessible it is still the watch of fashion, the watch of our best people, of our workers and men of achievement.

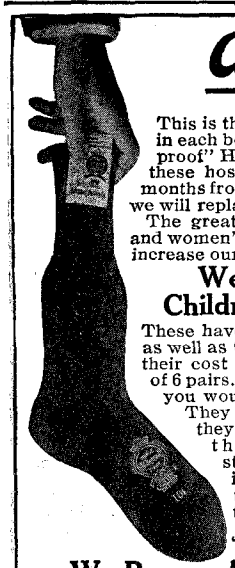
The man who imports his cigars does not import his time.

Snobbishness is always laughable because it is a form of ignorance. Tell the man or the jeweler who boasts a foreign trade-mark on his watch that foreign watches are made today with American tools, and that the tools were invented by Edward Howard, at Roxbury, Mass., in 1842.

A Howard watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35; to the 23-jewel in a 14K solid gold case at $150—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached. Find the Howard dealer in your locality and talk to him. He's the man worth knowing.

Elbert Hubbard visited the home of the HOWARD Watch and wrote a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card—Dept. O—we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size—of great value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.



Are Your Hose Insured?

This is the guarantee that comes in each box of six pairs of "Holeproof" Hose: "If any or all of these hose come to holes in six months from the day you buy them we will replace them free."

The great success of our men's and women's hose has forced us to increase our line.

We Now Make Children's Stockings

These have 6-ply reinforced knees as well as 6-ply heels and toes. So their cost is 50c a pair or $3 a box of 6 pairs. But once you try them you would pay $1 if we asked it.

They save all the darning—they outwear many pairs of the best unguaranteed stockings, so the saving in dollars and cents at the end of the year makes them the cheapest by far.

No other hosiery equals "Holeproof" in quality.

We Pay an Average of 73c Per Pound for Our Yarns

We buy the best Egyptian and Sea Island cotton—the softest and finest we know—regardless of what we must pay.

Our yarn is 3-ply. We could pay 35c and get weak and coarse 2-ply yarn as others do.

But you wouldn't buy such hosiery because it is uncomfortable. We are not trying to sell you wear only. Buy "Holeproof" for all of the qualities of the best unguaranteed hosiery—buy it for 6 months' longer wear.

This is a Fact to Note:

Please learn that the only difference between the best unguaranteed hose and "Holeproof" is that "Holeproof" *wear* longer. Examine them. Notice how soft and light they are. Compare any brand of hose with "Holeproof." Then let "Holeproof" show how they wear.

FAMOUS **Holeproof Hosiery**
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

If your dealer does not have genuine "Holeproof" Hose, bearing the "Holeproof" Trade-mark, order direct from us. Remit in any convenient way and we will ship you the hose and prepay transportation charges.

Holeproof Hose 6 pairs, $2. Medium, light and extra light weight. Black, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, and black with white feet. Sizes, 9½ to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. One color or assorted to order.

Holeproof Stockings 6 pairs, $2. Medium weight. Black, tan and black with white feet. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Holeproof Lustre-Hose Finished like silk. 6 pairs, $3. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan and pearl gray. Sizes, 9½ to 12.

Holeproof Lustre-Stockings Finished like silk. 6 pairs, $3. Extra light weight. Tan and black. Sizes, 8 to 11.

Children's Stockings Boys' sizes, 5 to 10, and Misses' sizes, 5 to 9½. Colors, black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Six pairs, $3.

Ask for our free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO.
184 Fourth Street, - Milwaukee, Wis.

MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page 360*)

frequently until last autumn. Mother suggested that we might take a ride on some nice day, and father said that I might take mother for a ride whenever she wanted to go. The second drive I took with mother last autumn, we decided that we wanted to gather some walnuts. Father said that we must not go directly to the walnut grove, as there was a bad hill to descend on the way. We went about a mile farther than the grove, and drove back to it on another road, thus avoiding the bad hill. I had let the engine run all of the time we were gathering walnuts, as we could not start it again."

FRENCH CARS

The foreign sales of French cars for the first half of the year 1908 show much smaller totals than were obtained for the corresponding period last year. French cars are sold in thirteen countries, outside of France. In eleven of these countries there has been a decline in sales, but in two an increase has occurred. England has been by far the most important customer of France, her purchases in 1907 having amounted to $6,564,000. From these figures the decline this year is $354,000—a loss which, however, is not considered great. It can be accounted for, says the Paris correspondent of *The Automobile*, "by the general financial depression." As a matter of fact, the account for 1908 is better than it was for 1906 and 1905. As for other countries, including our own, the same correspondent writes:

"During the first half of 1906 the trading account with the United States was more than doubled. Since then, however, there has been a steady decline, 1907 showing a drop of $98,800, and 1908 a further decrease of $97,480, making a total fall over the period of two years of $196,280. During the first half of 1905 the French automobile bill stood at $558,600; the one for the current half-year totals $991,400.

"With Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Germany the amount of business has dropt off considerably, and is not likely to be regained with either Germany or Italy. Spain may improve, and the whole of South America is looked upon as a field with considerable promise. The following table shows the amount of business done with the thirteen most important countries the initial six months of 1908 and 1907. The total does not accurately represent the French automobile exports, there being a number of other countries having small trading accounts which are grouped in the government report and are not included here:

Countries Showing an Increase.		
Russia	$156,600	$402,800
Algeria	352,800	467,600
Countries Showing a Decrease.		
Great Britain	$6,564,000	$6,210,000
Germany	1,741,200	1,372,000
Belgium	1,676,600	1,087,200
United States	1,088,800	991,400
Argentine Republic	660,600	491,400
Italy	441,000	236,800
Spain	419,600	372,400
Switzerland	417,600	205,800
Brazil	405,600	250,200
Austria-Hungary	99,200	44,000
Turkey	10,800	10,000
Total	$14,034,400	$12,150,600

A Delicious Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.

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INEXPENSIVE MOTORING ABROAD

A tour of Europe in a runabout has been made by Dr. A. H. Heaton, of Sedalia, Mo. A detailed account in his own words has been recently printed. Leaving New York in April of this year, he began his tour from Paris on May 15. He says:

"The route lay southwest from Paris over the Cévennes Mountains through Moulin, Monte Carlo, and Lyons; and from Paris to Genoa, Italy, we made the entire distance on high speed. On June 5 we rested above the clouds, several inches of snow covering the top of the mountains. The next day in the valley we found it 80° in the shade.

"The trip through France was delightful. The roads, tho hilly, are very fine—regular boulevards—the scenery is wonderful, and touring through the country a glorious experience. Stopping only at the best of hotels, living well at every stage, our expense for the week ending May 23, covering the trip from Paris to Genoa, was but $3.08 per day per person. This did not cover luxuries, of course, but included hotel bills, gasoline and oil, garage charges, repairs, and tips. From Genoa we went south to Rome and Pompeii, and up the eastern shore of Italy to Venice, practically traversing the entire coast of Italy. Striking east once more, we entered Switzerland, making successively Geneva, Bern, Interlaken, and Luzerne. The trip over the mountains from Interlaken to Luzerne, while hazardous, was well worth the time. The pass is open to automobiles only between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., being too risky at other hours.

"We had no trouble going over the mountains of Switzerland, making excellent time, and up to the time we entered Germany had had no repairs of any kind to make. Entering Germany we visited Strasburg and Berlin, then crossed the country through the Netherlands, south through Belgium, and back to Paris. From

MOTHER AND CHILD

Both Fully Nourished on Grape-Nuts

The value of this famous food is shown in many ways, in addition to what might be expected from its chemical analysis.

Grape-Nuts food is made of whole wheat and barley, is thoroughly baked for many hours and contains all the wholesome ingredients in these cereals.

It contains also the phosphate of potash grown in the grains, which Nature uses to build up brain and nerve cells.

Young children require proportionately more of this element because the brain and nervous system of the child grows so rapidly.

A Va. mother found the value of Grape-Nuts in not only building up her own strength, but in nourishing her baby at the same time. She writes:

"After my baby came I did not recover health and strength, and the doctor said I could not nurse the baby as I did not have nourishment for her, besides I was too weak.

"He said I might try a change of diet and see what that would do, and recommended Grape-Nuts food. I bought a pkg. and used it regularly. A marked change came over both baby and I.

"My baby is now four months old, is in fine condition. I am nursing her and doing all my work and never felt better in my life." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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REVISED PRICES NOW IN EFFECT

THE volume of business you've given us during our first year in America and which has compelled us to manufacture ceaselessly, night and day, for the last twelve months, enables us to revise prices for MICHELIN TIRES and TUBES.

That UNRIVALED MICHELIN QUALITY which has made them the STANDARD of the World for years past CONTINUES ABSOLUTELY UNCHANGED.

Prices promptly mailed upon request.

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First and Original Motor Buggy

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$250 "SUCCESS" AUTOMOBILE

Practical, durable, economical and absolutely safe. A light strong, steel-tired Auto-Buggy. Suitable for city or country use. Speed from 4 to 40 miles an hour. Our 1908 Model has an extra powerful engine, patent ball-bearing wheels, price, $275. Also 10 h. p., $400. Rubber Tires, $25.00 extra. Write for descriptive literature. Address
SUCCESS AUTO-BUGGY MFG. CO., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

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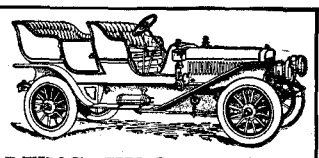

SELF-STARTING SIX-CYLINDER
WINTON SIX

Our page advertisements in current magazines tell some of them. *Our catalog tells more. Write today.*
48 H.P. 5 passenger car $3000
60 H.P. 7 passenger car $4500

The Winton Motor Carriage Co.
BEREA ROAD N.W., CLEVELAND, O., U.S.A.

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A Decided Novelty in

Shawknit TRADE MARK. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. **Socks**

are our styles 5P1 and 35P1— Designed for EXTREME COMFORT and DURABILITY

"NO DYE NEXT THE SKIN"

because the color is on the outside

This is an ideal sock for tender feet, owing to its perfect hygienic construction. Style 5P1—light weight—black and white outside, pure white inside. Style 35P1—extra light weight—black and white outside, pure white inside.

BUY THEM FROM YOUR DEALER

25c. per pair; 6 pairs in box for $1.50. Sizes, 9 to 11½ inclusive. If your dealer will not supply you, we will fill your order on receipt of price, prepaid to any point in the U. S. Mention size desired.

Our beautiful catalog gives useful and valuable stocking information, showing styles and prices. Write for it to-day.

SHAW STOCKING CO.
4 SMITH STREET LOWELL, MASS.

This style 5P1 is light weight Style 35P1 is extra light weight
Style 5P1
White yarn inside Cleanliness and Comfort
Double thickness in toe gives wear and durability
Black yarn outside Soft and pleasing combination
Gusset here adds room over instep
Double thickness in heel. Holes from chafing prevented

You Can Keep a NAME-ON

It has your name and address woven right in the fabric on the *inside* of a Beehler umbrella,—see picture. Your name and address in a NAME-ON keep it from getting lost. It can't be taken by mistake—it identifies itself. You may forget it or loan it, but it is bound to come back.

The NAME-ON is the best umbrella made. It is the latest product of our 80 years' experience. It is light. It is strong and durable. It rolls close and has a distinctive style. It is made for men and women in all sizes.

The NAME-ON Lasts!

The cover and case are a Satin de Chine woven silk, imported from Germany especially for our use. It is water-proof, has a rich lustre, resists tearing to an unusual degree, and is *guaranteed* not to crack or split. Extra close rolling frame. Crucible steel ribs that we *guarantee* won't break, come loose, or rust. The NAME-ON has a patent slide for raising and lowering—you can't pinch your fingers and you don't have to hunt for the catch

For gifts NAME-ON umbrellas are ideal—they are truly a *keep*-sake—with any name you wish woven in.

Our Guarantee

If the cover or case of this ***Name-On*** *umbrella cracks or splits, or if the ribs break, come loose, or rust, within one year after purchased, we will recover or repair your* ***Name-On*** *umbrella free.*

For $3 we will send you, express prepaid in the U. S., this *guaranteed* umbrella with your name and address woven in with any color silk desired. If upon examination of the umbrella you don't like it, send it back and we will refund your money.

The oldest umbrella house in America.

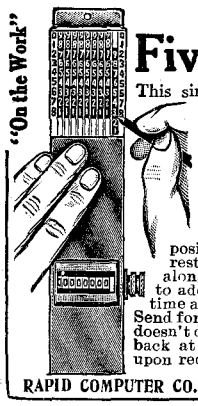
WILLIAM H. BEEHLER, 222 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Patents Pending

$1 BUYS THIS PENN $4.00 RAZOR

Send $1. State if your beard is heavy or light and we will send, prepaid, our wonderful Penn Razor made to sell for $4, with a written guarantee. Shave with it 30 days. If not perfectly satisfied, your money will be refunded without argument.

PENN SPECIALTY CO., 814 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



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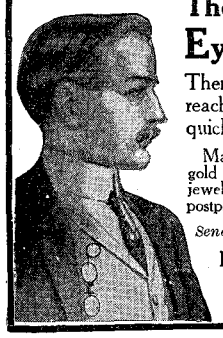

The Automatic Eyeglass Holder

Then they are safe, easily reached to put on, and just as quickly put away. Looks well.

Made in black, white, rolled plate, gold and silver. Get it from your jeweler or optician, or direct from us, postpaid. 50c. and more.

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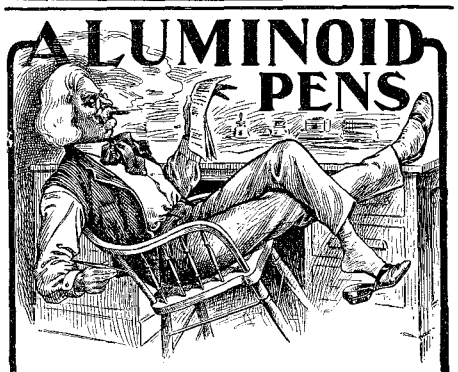

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The fastest pen ever made. It keeps just a stroke ahead of your thought—never gets in the way—writes perfectly on any paper, without a catch or a splutter. Aluminoid Cannon Ball is the pen chosen above all others by the professional man and writer.

The point is round, slightly raised and smooth as gold, while the whole pen has a firm flexibility that gives a delightful sense of ease and power.

Present yourself with a box of Cannon Balls!

Samples mailed on receipt of four cents postage.

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A.L.SALOMON'S ALUMINOID

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Paris we crossed the English Channel to London and visited the principal cities of England, Scotland, and Ireland."

Dr. Heaton insists that he and the friend who accompanied him "saw more of Europe than the average tourist ever sees." There were other advantages, in that they had "no inconvenience waiting for trains, hunting up baggage, securing tickets—no stuffy railway coaches, no sticking to circumscribed roads bound down by steel rails." Inasmuch as they traveled on no set schedule, they "went as fast or as slowly as we desired, saw the country that the railroads never touch, crossed the mountains and visited the lakes, all exactly as we pleased." He says they "started out to prove that automobile touring need not be expensive," and they proved it to be "even less costly than we anticipated":

"For the entire trip our expenses averaged not quite $8.75 per day, and the car is as good as ever—the riders better. Gasoline cost us from 60 cents to $1.00 per gallon. At the United States prices the cost of the trip would have been much lower. I see no reason why a party of two or three persons could not tour the entire United States at a cost under $3 per day."

OF THE RACES AT DIEPPE

On the Grand Prix for motor-cars run at Dieppe on Saturday, July 4, some suggestive notes are made by a correspondent of *The Car*, of London. Of the hundreds of cars which went to the course that day he estimates that the value was "a good deal over a million sterling." Of the winning German car he says:

"It was perfectly made and perfectly driven. I have never seen a car pick up on different speeds in the manner in which this one did. It literally seemed to rush into fifty miles an hour within a few yards, and the exhaust had that particularly sharp detonation which denotes immense power. Of Hémery [on another car] one can not speak too highly, especially of the man himself. Half-way through the race a stone dashed against his goggles, and, breaking them, forced a piece of glass into his eye. A doctor at hand took it out, and Hémery went on, suffering agony such as only those who have experienced eye trouble can understand. The way he literally hurled the great racing-car around the course lap after lap was a sight to be remembered. Only sheer pluck and a fine car brought him through.

"Out of the forty-eight cars which came up to the starting-line twenty-one finished, and this result perhaps tells the tale of the strenuous nature of the contest better than any other words. Lautenschlager on his winning car drove carefully at all the turns, often being passed on curves and corners, but on the straight his speed was terrific and he got by everything. He gave no exhibitions of hairbreadth escapes and took no risks. The German industry needed a fillip, and has got it. France won the first Grand Prix, Italy the second, Germany has won the third.

"Surprizes of a phenomenal order have been the upshot of the Grand Prix. Some of the greatest people in the motor industry

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of the world have had to take a back seat. France is hit hard, and will have to make strenuous efforts to recover from the blow she has received. The hopes of the French people were centered in Théry and Duray, neither of whom finished, the former giving up at the last lap, and the latter retiring at the end of the second lap with clutch trouble. Duray's car, I learned after the race from a reliable source, had accomplished 5,000 kilometers faultlessly before the race."

Besides the great race for big cars, there was at Dieppe a special grand prix for voiturettes, in deference to the growing demand from the motoring public for a small speed-car, well made, at a reasonable price. The result of this race, the correspondent says, "is something to dream about":

"This [the successful] car, in comparison to the racing-cars which competed on the following day, is a mere toy, and yet it averaged over 80 kilometers, or about 50 miles an hour over a distance of 286 miles. During this time it never stopt once at its control in front of the grand stand, tho presumably it picked up lubricating oil and petrol elsewhere. After the race, during which time the little engine had been 'driven up to its bit' the whole time, I was present when the cylinder and other parts were dismantled, and there appeared to be no visible evidence of any overheating or wear as far as I could ascertain.

"The race was a veritable triumph for the single-cylinder, for all of the three placed cars had engines of this type fitted. According to French statements, the brake horsepower of the winner is given as 18 h. p., but should be inclined to think this is slightly overestimated. The regulations for this year's Grand Prix des Voiturettes stated that for single-cylinders the bore was not to exceed 100 mm., for two-cylinders 78 mm., and for four-cylinders 62 mm. Weight was not to be under 600 kilos., with tanks empty, and detachable rims and wheels were barred. Stroke was not taken into consideration, and the cylinder dimensions of the winner were 100 mm. and 150 mm."

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"Believing that coffee was the cause of my torpid liver, sick headache and misery in many ways," writes an Ind. lady. "I quit and bought a package of Postum about a year ago.

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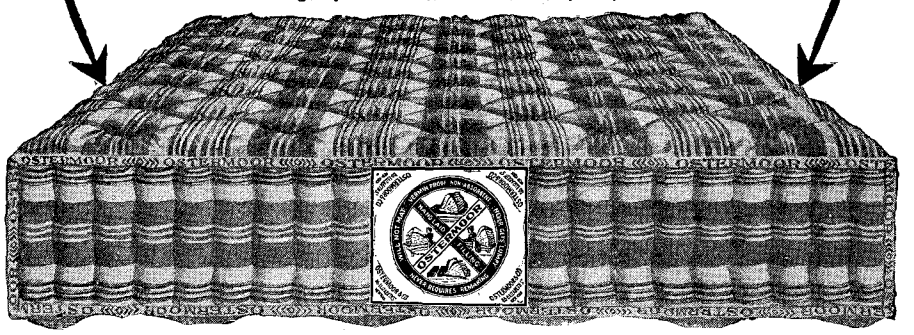

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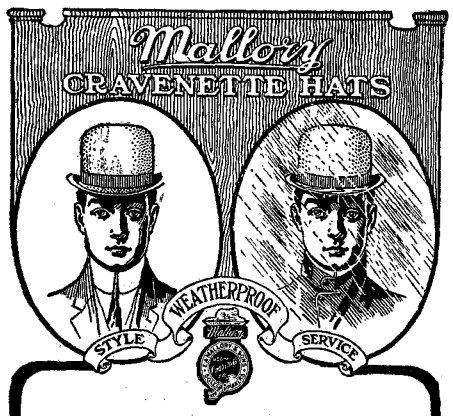

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have style. They are in demand by men who pride themselves on being correct in every detail of their apparel.

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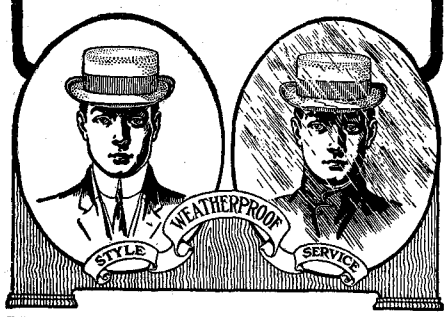

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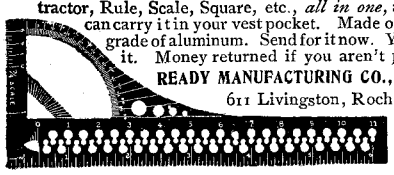

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611 Livingston, Rochester, New York.

PERSONAL

The Inventor of the Detached Collar.—It appears that the detached collar was the invention of a thrifty housewife in the city of Troy, N. Y., where the collar trade is now almost exclusively centered. The old house at 139 Third Street is still standing in which, according to *Leslie's Weekly*, Mrs. Montague first devised this simple article of every-day wearing apparel. To quote:

It is now authenticated beyond a doubt that Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague was the inventor of the detachable linen collar. Mr. Montague, as near as can be learned, was engaged in making fine shoes for women. He was a large man, scrupulously particular in matters of dress—even to the point of fastidiousness—and in those days, before the invention of the sewing-machine and when there were no public laundries, the making and washing and ironing of his shirts was no small item in the work of the household. Not unlike many housewives of those days, Mrs. Montague was resourceful, and in casting about for devices to lighten her household duties, she hit upon the idea of a detached collar, which might be fastened to a neckband on her husband's shirts and washed and ironed separately. When the collar was soiled the shirt had to be washed, but by this device two or three collars might be used with one shirt.

This was in 1827, and Miss Lord, a niece still residing in Troy and a member of the family in which the tradition of the invention of the collar has been preserved, recalls hearing Mrs. Montague laughingly recount, nearly a half-century later, the circumstances of the making of the first collar. Acting upon the idea which had come to her, Mrs. Montague went to her patch-bag, selected a strip of white linen, which she cut and shaped to fit the neckband of her husband's shirt, sewed it double, turned it inside out as a bag might be, and attached a narrow string of braid at either end to tie about the neck. This was the original "string" collar.

Mr. Montague was delighted with the idea and was proud of the new acquisition, which he displayed to his friends. Almost immediately requests came to Mrs. Montague from friends and neighbors to make separate collars for them, and, as she afterward related, "the available material in the patch-bag was soon exhausted, and I actually invested in a yard of linen." Mrs. Montague, being a woman of considerable executive ability, soon had two or three women seamstresses engaged in sewing the collars which she cut out.

In 1829 Rev. Ebenezer Brown, a retired Methodist clergyman, who had settled in Troy and started a small dry-goods store, quick to take advantage of the popularity of the new separate collar, opened a small workshop in the rear of his store, where his wife and daughters and one or two other women cut out with scissors, stitched by hand, and washed and ironed the collars, which he disposed of by pedling. This was in reality the first collar shop.

Mark Twain's Smoke at Oxford.—In his Autobiography in *The Sunday Magazine* Mark Twain tells how he managed to get a smoke while waiting to have an Oxford degree conferred on him. He says:

I was in Oxford by seven o'clock that evening (June 25, 1907), and trying on the scarlet gown which the tailor had been constructing, and found it right—

WHY WORRY?

The old Chinese philosopher, Chwang Tsze, once said:—

> "The legs of the stork are long; the legs of the duck are short; you cannot make the legs of the stork short; neither can you make the legs of the duck long. Why worry?"

Worrying is a great fertilizer for a crop of unseasonable gray hairs, crow's feet about the eyes and forehead, and a begetter of first-class indigestion and long and sleepless nights. If you have acquired the "worrying" habit ask your bookseller for a copy of Dr. Walton's little book, "Why Worry?" or send to the publishers, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, ($1.10 postpaid), for it. Get it and read it; it will do you good.

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right and surpassingly becoming. At half-past ten the next morning we assembled at All Souls College and marched thence, gowned, mortar-boarded, and in double file, down a long street to the Sheldonian Theater, between solid walls of the populace, very much hurrahed and limitlessly kodaked. We made a procession of considerable length and distinction and picturesqueness; with the Chancellor, Lord Curzon, late Viceroy of India, in his rich robe of black and gold, in the lead, followed by a pair of trim little boy train-bearers, and the train-bearers followed by the young Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was to be made a D.C.L. The detachment of D.C.L.'s were followed by the Doctors of Science, and these by the Doctors of Literature, and these in turn by the Doctors of Music. Sidney Colvin marched in front of me; I was coupled with Sidney Lee; and Kipling followed us. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, was in the squadron of D.C.L.'s.

Our journey ended, we were halted in a fine old hall, whence we could see, through a corridor of some length, the massed audience in the theater. Here for a little time we moved about and chatted and made acquaintanceships; then the D.C.L.'s were summoned, and they marched through that corridor, and the shouting began in the theatre. It would be some time before the Doctors of Literature and of Science would be called for, because each of those D.C.L.'s had to have a couple of Latin speeches made over him before his promotion would be complete—one by the regius professor of civil law, the other by the Chancellor.

After a while I asked Sir William Ramsay if a person might smoke here and not get shot. He said, "Yes," but that whoever did it and got caught would be fined a guinea, and perhaps hanged later. He said he knew of a place where we could accomplish at least as much as half of a smoke before any informers would be likely to chance upon us, and he was ready to show the way to any who might be willing to risk the guinea and the hanging. By request he led the way, and Kipling, Sir Norman Lockyer, and I followed. We crossed an unpopulated quadrangle and stood under one of its exits, an archway of massive masonry, and there we lit up and began to take comfort. The photographers soon arrived; but they were courteous and friendly and gave us no trouble, and we gave them none. They grouped us in all sorts of ways and photographed us at their diligent leisure, while we smoked and talked. We were there more than an hour; then we returned to headquarters, happy, content, and greatly refreshed.

Presently we filed into the theater, under a very satisfactory hurrah, and waited in a crimson column, dividing the crowded pit through the middle, until each of us in his turn should be called to stand before the Chancellor and hear our merits set forth in sonorous Latin. Meantime, Kipling and I wrote autographs until some good kind soul interfered in our behalf and procured for us a rest.

I will now save what is left of my modesty by quoting a paragraph from Sydney Brooks's "Ovation" ["England's Ovation to Mark Twain"].

* * * * * *

Let those stars take the place of it for the present. Sydney Brooks has done it well. It makes me proud to read it—as proud as I was in that old day, sixty-two years ago, when I lay dying, the center of attraction, with one eye piously closed upon the fleeting vanities of this life—an excellent effect—and the other open a crack to observe the tears, the sorrow, the admiration—all for me—all for me!

Ah, that was the proudest moment of my long life—until Oxford!

Fiddler, Axle-grease Maker, and Presidential Candidate.—Thomas L. Hisgen, of West Springfield, Mass., is the man whom William Randolph Hearst picked to be the first national standard-bearer of the new Independence party. Mr. Hisgen attracted much attention last fall by his vigorous canvass for the Governorship of his State, polling a larger vote than either of the two tickets which had been put up by rival factions of the disrupted Massachusetts Democracy. During the hard days of his youthful struggles, later when fighting the Standard Oil Company, and later still as a figure of national prominence, he has remained a man of simple tastes, and

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With these blades you get the most delightful shaves you ever had, no matter how pleasant your previous experience with the GILLETTE has been, ***without stropping or honing.***

"New Process" blades have a high polish, rendering them easily cleaned and practically immune from rust. Twelve blades comprise a set and come packed in a handsome metal box. It is nickel-plated and seals itself hermetically every time it is closed. It is absolutely damp-proof in any climate, land or sea, — entirely sanitary and convenient. When empty it forms a convenient waterproof matchsafe. Retail price, ONE DOLLAR PER SET OF TWELVE BLADES.

If your shaving is accomplished in some other way, it cannot be so satisfactory as the "Gillette Way," and you will find it worth while to adopt the Gillette Razor with "New Process" blades instead.

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At all hardware, cutlery, jewelry and sporting goods dealers.

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a lover of music, passionately fond of his precious violin. This is Mr. Hisgen's story, in his own words, according to a recent interview in the New York *World:*

There were eleven children in our family, and I was the second oldest. I was about fourteen years of age when I started to win my own way. My father's tastes and inclinations were artistic, and he lived with his head continually among the clouds. When he got down to earth, which he did occasionally when we clamored extra loud for bread, he made a very superior quality of axle-grease. This the four older boys would take out and pedle around the country at ten cents a box. But there wasn't enough money in that to maintain our large family, so we four brothers went out to work as clerks in a clothing store in Albany. I was thinking all the time, tho, about that axle-grease business, and when we'd saved $500 we pooled interests, built a little shanty, and started in in earnest. That was in 1888. Father made the grease, while we traveled around the country selling it to the farmers direct.

I always carried my violin with me; and of an evening, when I'd got a few farmers together around a glowing stove in the general store and post-office of some little village, I'd fiddle for them by the hour. They usually expected me to pass around the hat, but I'd always end the evening's fun by telling them that I fiddled for fun and sold axle-grease for a living.

Well, in '89 our little shanty burned down. Oil, grease, boxes, pans, kettles, and tools were all destroyed. One of my brothers by this time was the proud owner of a real diamond; I had my precious violin, and there were some other trinkets. These we took to a kind old uncle, who gave us in exchange $95 and a ticket. We had to make enough money to live from the start, so we used to go out into the market-place at four o'clock in the morning and sell our axle-grease to the truck-farmers, who brought their wares to Albany from fifteen to twenty miles around. It was good advertising for our grease. The demand for it kept increasing, and in '95 we built our first real factory. All this time I was traveling over the country with my fiddle (which my kind uncle had returned—for a consideration) and a couple of trunks full of boxed grease.

Then the business grew with leaps and bounds, and in '98 we erected in Tivola street, in Albany, the most extensive axle-grease factory in the world. There's where the Standard Oil butted into the game. They were making an inferior quality of grease, and our sales were cutting into their profits. They offered us $600,000 for our outfit. One of my brothers, Gustave, had died, so the three of us could have pocketed $200,000 each. But our business had grown to be a part of us. We had watched it expand from practically nothing, and we were proud of it. We refused to be bought out, and our serious troubles immediately began. We had hard work buying crude materials, couldn't get cars, and had men hired away from us by the score. There was another fire, too, which the Albany authorities believed to have been of incendiary origin; everything seemed to happen to us at once.

Then I made up my mind to carry the fight right into Africa, and I went into the oil business myself, branching out here in Springfield, in Pittsfield, and neighboring towns in Connecticut. Well, sir, they've opened my tanks and spilled 150,000 gallons of my oil; they've run the price from 12½ down to 7½ cents. At one time they had it as low as 6—and I possess affidavits showing that they have even offered their oil free. But, sir, I made my appeal direct to the people. I told them that if they bought the Standard product and put me out of business they'd soon be paying for their oil the same price that other towns in the State were paying where there was no competition. And the people have stood by me. I'm selling my oil to-day for a cent and a half more than the Standard, and almost every one in Springfield is patronizing my wagons.

The Daily Round of the German Emperor.—Emperor William of Germany is as prominent a devotee of strenuous life as is President Roosevelt. The routine work incident to his duties as a ruler would use up the energies of an ordinary man, but William II. finds time to indulge in a number of sports, to make himself master of all matters of present-day interest, and to express his opinions

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upon every possible topic. His regular working schedule for a single day, according to *Leslie's Weekly*, is as follows:

The monarch rises at five A.M., and sometimes earlier, if the press of business is unusually heavy. At six o'clock he reaches his work-room, drinks a cup of tea or bouillon and eats a sandwich, and then he seats himself before a great desk and commences his labors. At seven o'clock the Emperor receives reports from his adjutants and ministers, devoting three hours to this task. During this interval he also audits bills for household supplies, scanning the accounts of tradesman with great care. At ten or ten-thirty the Emperor breakfasts with his family, his favorite morning meal consisting of oatmeal, bacon, and eggs. After breakfast the Emperor usually goes for a stroll, but by two o'clock, at latest, he is back at his office, where he puts in three hours' or more work with his secretary, going over written reports submitted to him, disposing of correspondence, and handling many details of administration. It is the Emperor's rule to clear up the business of each day and to let nothing go over to the morrow, no matter how late he must remain at the desk. As a rule, he dines with his family at five o'clock, but the hour is later if he has not then completed the work of the day. The evening he devotes to social enjoyment or to public functions.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Misunderstood.—"And where's old Bunsby?"

"Dead."

"Dead?"

"Dead!"

"Well, peace to his ashes.

"Oh, do you think he's gone there?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

In Double Harness.—JACK—"Smith asked me to come to his home this evening. Says he's going to celebrate his golden wedding."

GLADYS—"Why, he's been married only three years."

JACK—"That's what I told him. He said it seemed like fifty."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

An Easy One.—TEACHER—"Where do the Greeks live, Henry Hester?"

HENRY HESTER—"In behind dere shoe-shine parlors!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

By the Bushel Measure.—"To think," sighed the disheartened poet, "of having to write a bushel of love-songs for a barrel of flour!"

"Why," said the other poet, "you're in great luck, my friend. I've got two bushels of returned love-songs on hand; tell me where your groceryman is!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Easy to Beat.—Mrs. S—— was in a Richmond hospital, and she was lonely, so welcomed the advent of a very black and very languid maid, who came in one morning to wipe up the floor. Some one new to talk to, so no time was lost.

"I have not seen you working around here before. Aren't you a new girl?"

Edmonia willingly let the cloth slip back into the bucket, and sat flat upon the floor before answering.

"Yas'm, I's new. I's jest washin' up de floor; but I don't work, I's edjikated."

"And where were you educated?" was the next question.

"In a seminary." Then, with a burst of confidence. "There was me an' another girl workin' in a house. She was cook and I was chambermaid, and we had great times about who would git de prize, *but I beat.*" Then, after a pause, "*She was easy to beat,* 'cause she got smothered to death with gas de night before de 'zaminations come off."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Americanization.—"What is meant by naturalization?"

"Naturalization is the process by means of which an evicted Irish tenant becomes an American policeman."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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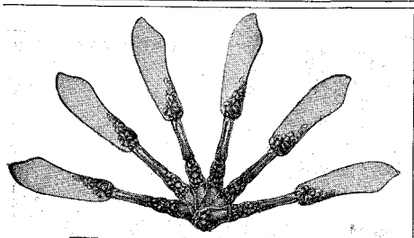

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Wise Child.—"Here, Willie!" cried the boy's father, "you mustn't behave that way. Everybody will be calling you a little glutton. Do you know what that is?"

"I suppose ," replied Willie, "it's a big glutton's little boy."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Omniscience.—Four-year-old Harry was spending the day with his aunt. Dinner was late, and the child began to grow restless. "Auntie," he said, finally, "does God know everything?" "Yes, dear," answered his aunt. "Every little thing?" he persisted. "Yes; every little thing," was the reply. "Well, then," he said in a tone of conviction, "God knows I'm hungry."—*The Sunday Strand.*

Why He Was Serious.—They sat each at an extreme end of the horsehair sofa. They had been coortin' now for something like two years, but the wide gap between had always been respectfully preserved.

"A penny for your thochts, Sandy," murmured Maggie, after a silence of an hour and a half.

"Weel," replied Sandy slowly, with surprizing boldness, "tae tell ye the truth, I was jist thinkin' how fine it wad be if ye were tae gie me a wee bit kissie."

"I've nae objection," simpered Maggie, slithering over, and kissed him plumply on the tip of his left ear.

Then she slithered back.

Sandy relapsed into a brown study once more, and the clock ticked twenty-seven minutes.

"An' what are ye thinkin' about noo—anither, eh?"

"Nae, nae, lassie: it's mair serious the noo."

"Is it, laddie?" asked Maggie softly. Her heart was going pit-a-pat with expectation. "An' what micht it be?"

"I was jist thinkin'," answered Sandy, "that it was aboot time ye were paying me that penny!"—*Answers.*

A Hint to Swimmers.—Said an old salt, "I remember once when the *Britannic* was thought to be sinking a woman ran up to me, grabbed my arm and yelled, 'Oh, oh, oh; we shall all go to the bottom! Mercy on me! How my head swims!' The mate, overhearing her wail, growled, 'Hang it, madam, never fear! You can never go to the bottom while your head swims.'"—*New York Press.*

Misplaced Sympathy.—BENEVOLENT OLD GENT—"I am sorry, Johnny, to see you have a black eye."

PROMISING YOUTH—"You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Avoiding Temptation.—TOMMY—"Ma, I met the minister on my way to Sunday-school, and he asked me if I ever went fishing on Sunday."

MATER—"And what did you say, darling?"

TOMMY—"I said, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' and ran right away from him."—*Judge.*

A Natural Result.—"My friends," said a temperance lecturer, lowering his voice to an impressive whisper, "if all the public-houses were at the bottom of the sea, what would be the result?"

And the answer came, "Lots of people would get drowned."—*Tit-Bits.*

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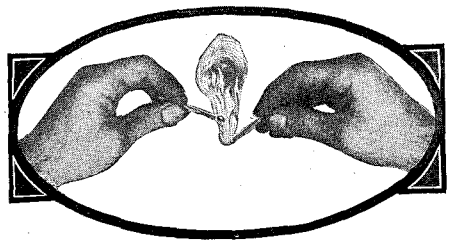

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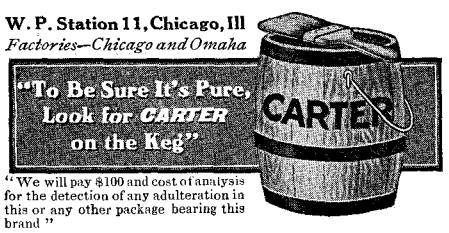

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Undoubtedly.—"Do you play any instrument, Mr. Jimp?"

"Yes, I'm a cornetist."

"And your sister?"

"She's a pianist."

"Does your mother play?"

"She's a zitherist."

"And your father?"

"He's a pessimist."—*Tit-Bits.*

Looking Ahead.—"Now, Pat, would you sooner lose your money or your life?"

"Why, me loife, yer reverence; I want me money for me old age."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Not Intentional.—The little girl was very fond of pleasant days, and at the close of a heavy rain-storm petitioned in her prayer for fine weather; when, the next morning, the sun shone bright and clear she became jubilant, and told her prayer to her grandmother, who said:

"Well, dear, why can't you pray to-night that it may be warmer to-morrow, so that grandma's rheumatism will be better?"

"All right, I will," was the quick response; and that night as she knelt she said: "O Lord, please make it hot for grandma."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 28.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives at Melbourne, Australia.

August 30.—Emperor William in a speech at Strasburg says there is no ground for fear of a disturbance of the peace of Europe.

September 2.—Without consulting the other Powers signatory to the Algeciras Convention, Germany recognizes Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

August 30.—A fire in the business district of New Orleans destroys property valued at over one million dollars.

August 31.—The American Olympic team visits President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

The twenty-second encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opens in Toledo.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers issues an order calling off the strike in the Birmingham (Ala.) coal district.

September 1.—The stringent antibucket-shop law passed by the New York State legislature last winter goes into effect.

September 3.—The water in the Ohio River between Pittsburg and Cincinnati is reported to be the lowest in twenty years, tying up navigation for the first time in five years.

POLITICAL.

August 31.—W. J. Bryan speaks in St. Paul on government extravagance, and confers with Governor Johnson.

Thomas L. Hisgen is notified of his nomination for the Presidency by the Independence party.

September 1.—The Republican ticket wins in the Vermont State election by a majority of over 29,000.

President Roosevelt announces his opinion that the renomination of Governor Hughes is an absolute necessity.

September 2.—W. H. Taft and Senator Foraker meet in Toledo, the latter pledging his support to the Republican national ticket.

R. S. Hudspeth, of New Jersey, is placed in charge of the Democratic campaign in the East.

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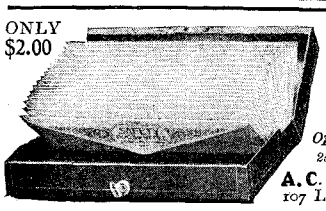

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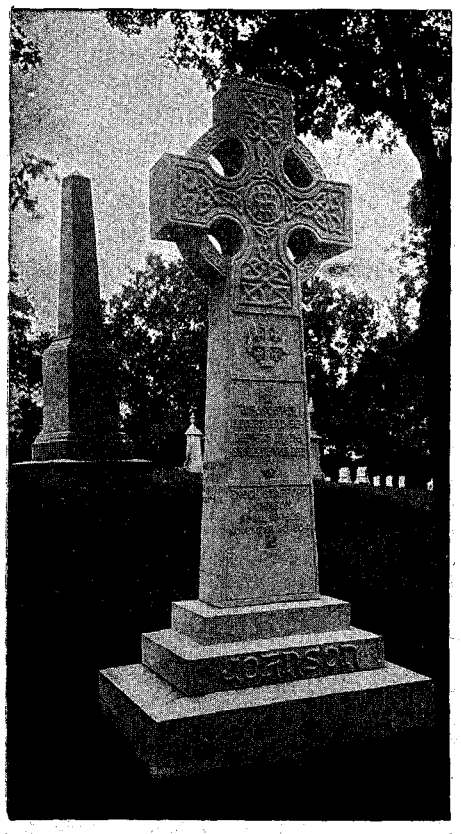

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"E. E. S.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Kindly advise me if *goodselves* is written as one or two words."

This expression is written correctly "good selves."

"S. H.," New York City.—"Are there any rules laid down for the proper syllabication of words? Is it proper to split *imported*, import-ed, and is it improper to split it impor-ted? And the word *occurred*, it would be manifestly wrong to divide it occurr-*ed*, but why? As to the word *destination*, does it make any difference whether the word is split destin-*ation*, or desti-*nation?*"

It is almost impossible to lay down any definite rules for proper syllabication. Different grammarians disagree. In the system of syllabication of the STANDARD DICTIONARY, the short vowel sounds are characterized by their close combination with following consonant sounds. The accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonants. The divisions of words represent the divisions of pronunciation. They are determined partly by physiological laws of motion to produce the proper sounds, partly by movement of purpose to bring out the thought. In the words *eastern*, *master*, etc., the *st* of *east* is by etymology and pronunciation joined to *ea*, therefore *east'ern*. *Mas'ter* is one who rules, *mast'er* is a vessel with a certain number of masts, so divided by etymology, and this division does not misrepresent the pronunciation. Under the laws referred to, *imported* should be divided import-ed, not impor-ted, as the accent falls upon the penultimate syllable. *Occurred*, being a word of only two syllables, should be divided oc'curred, and as the letters "-curred" form but one syllable, they can not be divided except in poetry, where an extra syllable might be required and an accent used for purposes of meter, then the word should be printed oc-cur'rèd. The word *destination* is correctly divided on the vowel by all the authorities we have consulted.

"L. E. B.," Mobile, Ala.—The word *chortle* is to be found in the STANDARD DICTIONARY on page 1200, where it is referred to under *nonsense verses*, and on page 2118, where it is described as a telescope-word combining "chuckle" and "snort" and said to have been invented by Lewis Carroll. The word is there defined "to chuckle or make loud noises to express joy—

"'Callooh! Callay!'
He chortled in his joy."

"A Correspondent," Chester, Pa.—"I notice the word *spelt* used as the past participle of the word *spell* in THE LITERARY DIGEST. It seems to me that this is phonetic spelling gone mad. The difference in pronunciation between *speld* and *spelt* is marked enough to be noticeable even in the most slovenly speech.

"There is a difference in the pronunciation of *mussed* and *must*, but in the case of words like *spell*, *call*, *yell*, etc., there is surely a most decided difference, and overlooking such differences can only lead to slovenliness in the use of the language."

This is not "phonetic spelling gone mad." The case is simple enough. Certain English verbs ending in *l* or some other liquid formed the preterit and perfect participle, as usual, in *ed*. This *ed* was pronounced at first as *ed*, with both letters sounded, and then as *d*. The latter form, owing to a frequent variation of the normally sonant liquid before the mute *d*, to a non-sonant form (l, m, n, or r, without voice) developed in modern colloquial speech another form of the preterit and past participle, in which the *d* became non-sonant, that is, it became *t*, and is therefore written *t*. Thus, two forms coexist. Such cases are *dwelled, dwelt; spelled, spelt; spilled, spilt; spoiled, spoilt; dreamed, dreamt; penned, pent.* The forms in which a *t* is heard are written with a *t;* the forms in which a *d* is heard are written with a *d*—either *-ed* or, as greater accuracy would require, with simple *d*. Most verbs ending in the *ll* or *l* have not developed the *t* form at all. No one pronounces called, *calt;* and therefore no one purposes to spell it *calt*. Some people do say kilt; and when we want to indicate that fact, as in writing dialect, there is no other way than to write it kilt. Our correspondent puts forth another favorite notion with opponents of simplification. It is that in such words as *missed* and *mussed* the final consonant is pronounced as a *d*. This is not so. Persons who take the trouble to observe the sounds heard or uttered will fail to note that the sound heard and uttered is *t* and not *d*. Such a sequence as *misd* can not be pronounced without an effort which makes the sequence in effect two syllables, *mis-*, followed by a hiatus, and then by sonant *d*.

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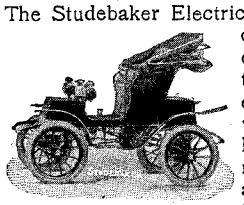

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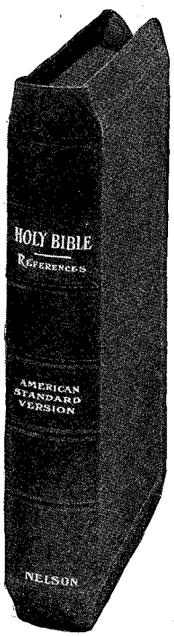

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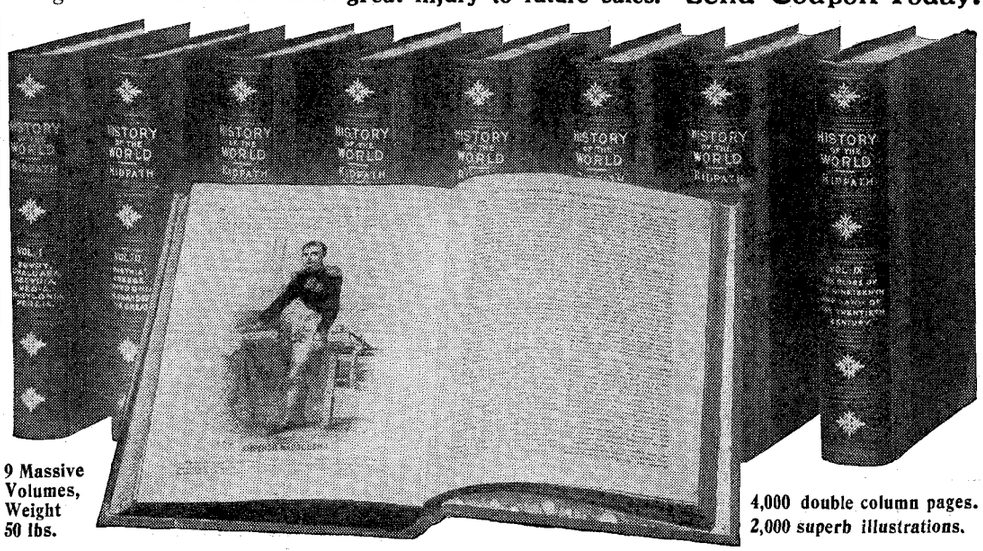

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